The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI......NO. 4971. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1867. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Advices to Yesterday Afternoon by Ocean Telegraph.

Speech of the Emperor Napoleon at Amiens.

The Mexican Question---French Honor Untarnished and French Prestige Unimpaired.

Danish Opinion of the Proposed Sale of the Isle of St. Thomas.

FRANCE.

Another Speech from the French Emperor.

PARIS, Saturday, Aug. 31—Noon.

Later in the day, yesterday, the Emperor NAPOLEON arrived at Amiens, where he also made a few remarks. He considered that the enthusiastic receptions which had been everywhere extended him throughout the country attested the patriotism of the people and their confidence in the Government.

Alluding briefly to the Mexican question, he did not think French honor had been tarnished or French prestige impaired.

The late events in Germany had left France tranquil, and she would remain so. He was certain that the peace of Europe would not be disturbed.

In conclusion, he expressed his desire for the establishment of more liberal institutions, and wider and more active trade, and which he assured his enthusiastic listeners he would do his utmost to promote.

The Prize Poem on the Death of Abraham Lincoln.

PARIS, Saturday, Aug. 31.

The French Academy has awarded the prize of poetry to M. GRENIER. The subject assigned to the competitors for the prize was "The Death of Abraham Lincoln."

Departure of Mme. Ristori.

BREST, Saturday, Aug. 31.

Among the passengers by the General Transatlantic Company's steamer *Europe*, sailing from this port to-day, were the celebrated tragedienne, Mme. RISTORI, her suite and dramatic company.

DENMARK.

The Proposed Purchase of the Isle of St. Thomas.

COPENHAGEN, Saturday, Aug. 31.

The journals of Denmark are discussing the reported proposition of the United States for the purchase of the Island of St. Thomas. They generally favor the project, and urge the Danish Government to enter into negotiations with the American Government for the sale of the island.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Probable Loss of the Schooner Yacht John T. Ford.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 31—Noon.

The little schooner-yacht *John T. Ford*, Capt. GOLD, which sailed from Baltimore on the 23d of June last for Paris, was capsized when almost at her journey's end. On the 19th of August, when entering the English Channel, a sudden squall upset the little craft. One person (name not ascertained) was saved.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 31—Noon.

Consols for money	94 9-16
United States Five-twenty Bonds	73¼
Illinois Central Railway Shares	76¾
Erie Railway Shares	45
Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Bonds	21¼

PARIS, Saturday, Aug. 31—Noon.

The Paris Bourse sympathizes with the pacific speeches recently made by the Emperor NAPOLEON, and the Rentes are firmer and higher to-day.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 31—3 P. M.

Consols for money steady	94 9-16
United States Five-twenty Bonds	73½
Illinois Centrals	77
Erie Railway Shares	45

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Aug. 31—3 P. M.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market for breadstuffs closed quiet and unchanged. Corn 35s. 3d. per quarter for new mixed Western. Flour 34s. per bbl. Wheat—California White 13s. 3d. per cental.

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Aug. 31—Noon.

COTTON is drooping; the estimated sales to-day are 7,000 bales; Middling Uplands, 10½d.; Middling Orleans, 10¾d.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 13s. 3d. for White California. Flour, 34s. for Western Extra. Corn, 35s. 3d. Oats, 3s. 6d. Barley, 5s. Peas, 41s.

PROVISIONS—Cheese, 49s. Beef, 137s. 6d. Lard, 51s. 9d. Pork 75s. 6d. Bacon, 43s.

PRODUCE—Resin—Common, 7s. 9d., and Medium, 12s. Tallow, 44s. 6d. Pot Ashes, 31s. Spirits Turpentine, 30s. Petroleum—Spirits, 8½d.; Refined, 1s. 3½d. Cloverseed, 41s.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 31—Noon.

No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 24s. 6d. Scotch Pig Iron, 53s. Whale Oil, £40; Sperm Oil, £115; Linseed Cakes, £10 5s.; Calcutta Linseed, 68s. 6d. Linseed Oil, £39.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 31—3 P. M.

COTTON—The Market closed dull at the following authorized quotations:

Middling Uplands	10½d.
Middling Orleans	10¾d.

The sales of the day exceeded the estimate by 1,000 bales, footing up 8,000 bales.

PROVISIONS—The Market for Provisions closed with an advancing tendency on some articles. Cheese has advanced to 51s. 9d., and Beef to 142s. 6d. Other articles unchanged.

PRODUCE—The only change in the Produce Market is in Tallow, which is 3d. better, and closed at 44s. 9d. per cwt. All other quotations are unaltered.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 31—3 P. M.

Sugar and iron steady. Oils and Linseeds unchanged.

FROM OUR FOREIGN FILES.

Return of the Sultan to Constantinople.

From the Constantinople Journal, Aug 7.

The prolonged roar of the guns from the men-of-war in the harbor and the land batteries, and the sharp roll of musketry from the troops who lined both shores of the Bosphorus, announced the Sultan's return to Constantinople after his memorable six weeks' journey in Western Europe. His Majesty left Rustchuk by the Rustchuk and Varna Railway for Varna. The Grand Vizier and the Seraskier had both left for Varna and Rustchuk to meet their sovereign. ALI PASHA having expressed a wish to go by an Austrian steamer, the Austrian Lloyd's agency placed one of the finest vessels of its line, the *Neptune*, at His Highness' disposal. On arriving at Varna the Sultan must have gone straight on board the *Sultanieh*, and started at once, for it was quick work for the Imperial flotilla to cross the Black Sea and make the Bosphorus after a run of only sixteen hours. Nothing was issued from the Grand Vizier's office, and the heads of the various religious communities of the capital, the Turkish civil, military and ecclesiastical functionaries in vessels provided by the Government, and members of the diplomatic corps in the dispatch boats of the embassies, went out to the entrance of the Bosphorus to welcome the Sultan home. The news of his approaching arrival gave a fresh stimulus to the preparations making here for his reception, and the finishing touches are now being given in all directions to arrangements of flags and festive devices, garlands and triumphal arches. In all directions, in fact, the coming *fête* in honor of the Sultan's return from Europe promises to be the finest ever witnessed in the Turkish capital. The festivities will continue for three days, during which the Custom-house and all the public offices will be closed, and there will be three nights' illuminations. The whole city is gay with flags and decorations, and alive with animation. The release of small debtors and of persons convicted of minor offences has been ordered; large sums are given in charity, and a general amnesty for all political and Press offences is spoken of.

The New Parisian Opera House.

From Galignani's Messenger, Aug 16.

No point of attraction during the *fête* day excited more interest than the appearance of the new opera, when freed from the facing of boards which has concealed it from view for more than a year. So extensive a work could not be laid bare all at once, and accordingly for two or three days before partial removals of the scaffolding and screens having been effected, had drawn crowds to the spot. But it was only yesterday that the whole exterior of the building could be seen in its various details of ornamentation, and the effect produced was decidedly favorable. The first impression was one of admiration at the infinite variety of the materials collected together for the adornment of the grand entrance in face of the Boulevart. A wide flight of steps, eleven in number, leads up to the building itself. The vast front is divided into seven wide arcades, of which those at the two extremities are slightly in advance of the rest. The several openings are separated by pedestals bearing statues surmounted by shields ornamented with wreaths. Double Corinthian columns of white stone support the entablature above, on which, in red marble, may be seen the inscription in gold, "Académie Impériale de Musique." The two wide arcades at the ends are surmounted with the words "Chorégraphie" on the left, and "Poésie Lyrique" on the right. Inside the double columns are to be seen in all the arches pillars of violet Florentine marble, and above, balustrades of green marble of Sweden. Over each arcade is a circular indenture bearing the bust of one of the glories of the musical art, and having above, in letters of gold, on dark green stone from the Alps, the dates of the birth and—according to the circumstance—of the decease of each. Those names, if looked at commencing at the spectator's left, run thus: Rossini, Auber, Beethoven, Mozart, Spontini, Meyerbeer and Halévy; but round the sides are others, not only of music composers, but of such writers as have contributed by their dramatic pieces to the success and development of the operatic art. Higher up, large slabs of red marble from the Jura, contrasting with the yellow tone of the hard stone of Echaillon (Isère) relieve the monotony of the white material of which the building is constructed, and in their turn are adorned with ancient masks and lyres. Still higher, are genii bearing each a scroll of green marble with the letters N and E alternately. Along the edge nearest the roof runs a line of gilt masks of varied aspects, and over the two extremities are the representation of groups, to be hereafter executed in white marble, but as yet only in embryo. The rich adornment of the front is continued at the sides of the building, but in a somewhat more subdued tone; and the long line is happily broken by two circular pavilions jutting out from the main wall, and surmounted by a light and elegant entablature with groups, shields, and trophies. One of these is to serve as the entrance for the Imperial family, and the other, at the opposite side, for the use of the subscribers. The fourth side, at which the stage is to be placed, is plainer than the rest of the building, but still in harmony with the general character of the architecture. As may be inferred from what precedes, the construction is wonderfully ornate, but there are, we conceive, two drawbacks—one, the line of gilt masks along the summit of the building which clash with the rest of the ornamentation; and the other, the glaringly white look of the edifice generally. The first is easy of modification, and can without difficulty be replaced by a severer edging, and more in harmony with the rest of the architectural display, already so profusely variegated; and the second will be amended by time, as the elements cannot fail to mellow down the present look of extreme newness, which both irritates and wearies the eye. Crowds were collected here during the day on all sides of the building, but particularly in front of the grand entrance.

Kossuth and Hungary.

Vienna (Aug. 13) Correspondence of the London Times.

KOSSUTH has refused to take his seat for Waitzen in the Hungarian Diet, and promises to make his reasons known to the world in a manifesto shortly to be published. At present, however, KOSSUTH is powerless for mischief, confidence in DEAK and ANDRASSY is unabated in Hungary, and the unprecedentedly fine harvest, after a series of bad years, has put every one into too good a humor to listen to agitators. KOSSUTH is now the only Hungarian rebel remaining, and he still clings to his old Republican ideas, but it is a curious fact that almost all the returned exiles have become conservative during their long residence abroad, and support DEAK and the Government. On one point all these men agree, and that is that, now that the Constitution has been restored, politics ought to be of far less importance in Hungary than the development of the material resources of the country, and that to this object patriotic men ought to devote all their energy.

The Rights of Dramatic Authors.

From the London Daily News, Aug. 16.

A deputation from the Dramatic Authors' Society, consisting of Messrs. Benjamin Webster, Alfred Wigan, Tom Taylor, Stirling Coyne and William Brough, waited upon Lord STANLEY yesterday at the Foreign-office, to support the prayer of a petition to Parliament from the French dramatic authors, asking for the modification or erasure of article 4 of the Literary Convention between England and France respectively. The French authors complain that the article in question, which permits "fair imitations or adaptations of dramatic works to the stage," is so ambiguous in its terms as to render the convention virtually a dead letter. The deputation expressed to Lord STANLEY the willingness of English authors to recognize the literary rights of their foreign brethren, and their own desire that the clause complained of should be struck out of the convention. His lordship promised to take the subject into favorable consideration, though he could hold out no prospect of anything being done in the matter during the present session of Parliament.

The Roman Catholic Church of Russia and the Papal See.

The text of the Imperial ukase regulating the relations between the Roman Catholic Church of Russia and the Papal See is as follows:

The committee of the affairs of the Kingdom of Poland in their sittings of 10th April and 2d May, considering that the relations between the Imperial Court and the Papal See have ceased, has decreed:

1. That all matters concerning persons of the Roman Catholic faith in Russia and Poland of a nature to require to be submitted to the Pope are subject to the jurisdiction of the Roman Catholic Clerical College in St. Petersburgh. Therefore, any petition proceeding from the Roman Catholic laity is to be delivered by them to their diocesan, who, if unable to decide thereon himself, will lay it before the Clerical College. The diocesans are also required to lay before the Clerical College all matters relating to themselves and requiring the decision of the Pope.

2. The Clerical College will examine these petitions in the usual manner, and if incompetent to dispose of them he will refer them to the Pope, and commission the President of the College to take the necessary steps for that purpose.

3. After receiving the decision of the Pope in whatever form, whether as a bull, manifesto, or other document or paper of any description, it shall be placed, in the original, without delay and before publication, before the Minister of the Interior, who, after ascertaining that it contains nothing contrary to the laws of the State, or the sacred rights and prerogatives of the Imperial Government, shall transmit it to the Clerical College, to be carried out in the usual manner.

4. The above regulations are likewise to be observed whenever the canonical confirmation of the Pope or Papal Government is required to the appointment of persons by the State to the dignity of archbishop, metropolitan, or bishop of a diocese. The canonical confirmation of suffragans has to be obtained by the bishops in the same manner.

5. No documents, bulls, decrees or enactments of the Pope of Rome, or his Government, in the Russian Empire or the Kingdom of Poland, can become law until they have been received in the manner prescribed, and have been previously submitted to the Minister of the Interior.

6. Should the foregoing regulations be disregarded or violated, the decisions received from Rome in an illegal manner shall be void; and furthermore, be it decreed that those persons who have received from the Pope at Rome, or his Government, or from clericals residing abroad, any documents, bulls, mandamuses or decrees, in any other than the prescribed form, and who do not before their publication submit the same to the Minister of the Interior, shall be liable to be brought before the court of justice or the Government authorities for punishment, as provided by special law.

THE PRIZE RING.

Fight Near Cincinnati between Aaron Jones and Mike McCool—McCool the Winner in Thirty-four Rounds.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Aug. 31—7 o'clock A. M.

At 12 o'clock last night the Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Depot, in this city, was the theatre of unexampled excitement. Such a gathering of fighting-men, gamblers, roughs and sports was never seen there before. The depot was completely filled with the restless and eager throng, anxious to get to the scene of the great conflict, Busenbord's Station, Butler County, Ohio; but the long lines of empty cars were kept locked, and not till 2:30 o'clock this morning were they opened.

About thirty of the cars were devoted to the "excursion," and five minutes after they were unlocked every seat was taken and the aisles of the cars were crowded with persons standing up, who had been unable to obtain seats at any price. Though there was a great deal of noise and uproar, and jostling, and shouting, and hurry, and bustle, no disorderly conduct was noticeable. Everything was done in a good-natured way, the boys evidently being in for a frolic.

At 3:30 o'clock the train started away on its journey. The cars moved off in two trains, every car of which was densely packed. The members of the Press were congregated in one car filling it to repletion. Representatives of the Press from New-York, St. Louis, Chicago, Indianapolis, Detroit, Dayton, Cleveland and many other places were present.

Whatever element of "rough" or "fancy" there was on board, it did not make itself obnoxious nor even suspicious. The proportion of respectability was the majority. It would not have been easy to have told from appearances what mission the "excursion party" was on. It looked as much like a large "political delegation" or a genial "stag picnic party" as anything else.

At 5:45 o'clock the trains ran into Hamilton, it being then broad daylight. Here a stop of six minutes was made, and a cloud of passengers made a peaceable but eager raid on a German saloon for their "morning bitters." The train started again, and at a few minutes after 6 o'clock reached the point of debarkation, which is "Busenbord's," six miles north of Hamilton and thirty-one miles from Cincinnati, in Butler County. The site for pitching the ring is in a pretty grove of oak and walnut trees on the west of the railroad and but two miles' walk from the track.

Here JERRY DONOVAN, JONES' trainer, appears on the scene, and at this hour, 7 A. M., the men are still forming the ring, while the 2,000 persons assembled are as good-natured and orderly as if on a picnic. Many are engaged in reading the morning papers, which have just arrived; others are carrying fence-rails, with the futile expectation of forming seats. The class of people here is remarkably respectable for a prize fight. Many prominent Cincinnatians are present.

AARON JONES spent last night three and a half miles from this spot at the house of a farmer. MIKE McCOOL was domiciled at Middletown, four miles away. Very little betting seems to be going on. All the bets taken this morning were at "even," though JONES is rather the favorite for all three events of "first blood," "first knock down," and "final victory." McCOOL and his friends are very quiet, and are not "slashing around" with "hundred dollar" bills in their fingers. Shortly before 9 o'clock the ring was formed. The 3,000 spectators are deployed in a large circle, fifteen feet from the inner rope. The reporters for the Press have seats three feet from the ropes. Between the general lookers-on and the reporters is a cordon of ring-keepers armed with heavy cudgels. During the waiting for the men to put in an appearance, CLARK, of St. Louis, announced on behalf of ELLIOT, of Cleveland, he was authorized to challenge the winner of this fight for $1,000.

At 9:25 JONES' seconds, JAMES CUSICK and JERRY DONOVAN entered the ring—the latter carrying JONES' fighting shoes, a pair of light calf, high-lacing shoes, provided with two spikes in the sole and one in the heel. McCOOL's seconds, DENNY O'BRIEN and SHERMAN THURSTON, soon followed. RUFUS HUNT, of New-Orleans, was selected as referee. DAD RYAN and JACK LOONEY, both of St. Louis as umpires. The referee made a little speech, saying: "I have been chosen by unanimous consent of both parties referee for this fight, and I intend to see that the best man wins." [Great cheering.]

J. A. McCULLOCH was appointed time-keeper.

After a tedious wait, during which ice, bottles, sponges, &c., were brought into the ring, AARON JONES at last appeared, amid great cheering, and tossed his hat into the ring, and stepped after it lightly, but seemed somewhat anxious. He was dressed neatly in a dark coat and light pantaloons, and wore a white cravat. By this time the sun shone brightly in every spot of the ring, so there was little choice for corners. AARON took a seat in his corner awaiting his antagonist, while one of his backers held an umbrella over him to shade him from the now fervent rays of the sun. He won the choice of corners, and took the one presenting his right shoulder to the sun.

Five minutes after McCOOL sent his black felt hat scudding into the ring. He looked just as anxious as JONES, with whom on entering the ring he shook hands in rather an embarrassed manner. McCOOL had on heavy Winter clothing, well buttoned up to his throat. He took his station in the opposite corner to that of JONES, and was also shielded by an umbrella from the burning rays of the sun. McCOOL's superior size was evident to everybody. The hands of JONES were stained a deep walnut color, but McCOOL's had no stain on them whatever. At the request of McCOOL, JONES sucked his knuckles to show that no poisonous drug had been used in dying them.

After eyeing each other and the crowd for five minutes the seconds commenced disrobing their men.

McCOOL's costume was blue drawers, hemmed, with green and white stockings. The costume of JONES was white drawers and hose. McCOOL wore as his colors a sash of red, green and white. JONES wore for his colors a sash of white silk. On removing his shirt McCOOL's gigantic proportions were revealed. He approached JONES with $1,000 for a bet, which was accepted.

JONES then advanced and offered to bet McCOOL that he would knock him down first. McCOOL said he had no more money to bet. JONES then bantered the crowd to bet, but no one accepted his offer.

The fight now commenced.

FIRST ROUND—This round began by some sparring and ended by "first knock down" and "first blood" for McCool.

SECOND ROUND—Heavy exchanges. Jones thrown.

THIRD ROUND—Very hevay fighting. Jones badly hurt under the right eye. Severe exchanges. Jones down.

FOURTH ROUND—Jones knocked down by a heavy body blow.

FIFTH ROUND—Heavy exchanges. Jones gets in several blows, but is again knocked down. Fighting sharp and quick.

SIXTH ROUND—The men come to the scratch and go to work, instantly exchanging very heavy blows. Jones is knocked down again. The fight is over; McCool the victor.

SEVENTH ROUND—In sparring both men feint, with smiling faces. They close. Jones knocked down by a "rib roaster."

EIGHTH ROUND—Jones sent down by a terrific blow.

NINTH ROUND—Jones evidently much injured by the last blow. Jones knocked over the ropes by a comparatively light blow.

TENTH ROUND—Jones knocked down after planting one good blow on McCool's face. Only five minutes fighting in this round.

ELEVENTH ROUND—Jones suffering greatly. McCool tries to force fighting and sends Jones down again.

TWELFTH ROUND—Jones got a crack on the nose and went down for the twelfth time.

THIRTEENTH ROUND—Terrible blows on both sides; McCool's face shockingly bloody, but Jones finally went down.

FOURTEENTH ROUND—Jones smiling; McCool, however, the fresher. After an exchange of a few blows Jones went down.

FIFTEENTH ROUND—Jones fell without being struck; great confusion, but McCool didn't want to claim "foul."

SIXTEENTH ROUND—Jones sent down by a terrible blow.

SEVENTEENTH ROUND—Jones went down on his knees after a slight blow, and looked smiling at McCool. Hisses.

EIGHTEENTH ROUND.—Jones knocked down outright. Jones seems to have been whipped from the first round.

NINETEENTH ROUND—Little fighting, and Jones down. Renewed hissing. Jones simply comes up to be knocked down.

TWENTIETH ROUND—The same old story; Jones knocked down almost without resistance. The face of both the combatants greatly battered.

TWENTY-FIRST ROUND—The same old story. Jones down. Jones in great distress.

TWENTY-SECOND ROUND—Jones sent to grass by a sound lick in the side.

TWENTY-THIRD ROUND—McCool's eyes greatly hurt. Jones down after the exchange of several blows. McCool's left eye nearly closed.

TWENTY-FOURTH ROUND—Heavy exchanges. Jones down.

TWENTY-FIFTH ROUND—Jones rushes in, but McCool sends him down with heavy body blows. The men have now been fighting only fourteen minutes.

TWENTY-SIXTH ROUND—Jones sent down after planting a light stroke, and receiving in return a terrific blow in the breast.

TWENTY-SEVENTH ROUND—Jones got in a hot one on the eyes. After some sparring McCool sends Jones over the ropes.

TWENTY-EIGHTH ROUND—Both men came up promptly. Jones falls from a light blow on the chest.

TWENTY-NINTH ROUND—The fighting has now lasted twenty minutes. Jones gets another light one on McCool's eye, but is knocked through the ropes again by a body blow.

THIRTIETH ROUND—Jones falls with a few trifling blows again.

THIRTY-FIRST ROUND.—Jones greatly distressed and a little groggy; light blows exchanged and Jones down as usual.

THIRTY-SECOND ROUND—Jones' body greatly discolored; McCool's face cut up, but he seems fresh. Jones sent down again. It is now seven minutes past eleven o'clock.

THIRTY-THIRD ROUND—Jones hits McCool on the side, and falls back himself. McCool goes to his corner smiling.

THIRTY-FOURTH ROUND—McCool hits a terrible blow over Jones' left eye, cutting a terrible gash. This settled the fight. Jones failed to come to time, and amid tumultuous cheering the crowd closed on McCool. Jones seemed almost insensible, leaning on his seconds and bleeding a stream from his wounded eye.

The time of the fight was twenty-five minutes.

The fearful blow JONES received in the first round settled the whole affair. JONES had not the slightest chance. He was fearfully overmatched. The punishment of McCOOL was comparatively light. Ten minutes after the fight had closed JONES still laid on the field insensible. No doctor seemed to be present. McCOOL walked off the ground with a fresh step and a smiling face.

The excitement in the city on the announcement of the result of the Jones and McCool fight was intense. The trains from the ground returned this afternoon about 3 o'clock, bringing McCOOL, who on the way down passed through the train and raised a subscription for the defeated pugilist, heading the list with $50. JONES has two ribs broken and the frontal bone crushed in. McCOOL forced the fighting from the beginning, and JONES apparently acted on the defensive.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Sixty-third Day's Proceedings.

ALBANY, N. Y., Saturday, Aug. 31.

The Convention met at 10 o'clock. Several memorials were presented and referred.

On motion of Mr. HALE, and by unanimous consent, the report of the Committee on the Judiciary was amended by adding the following in relation to the Supreme Court: "One half of the Justices in each department shall reside in each district of such department at the time of their election.

REPORTS.

Mr. E. A. BROWN, from the Standing Committee on Future Amendments and Revisions to the Constitution, submitted a report concluding with the following article:

SECTION 1. Any amendment or amendments to this Constitution may be proposed in the Senate and Assembly, and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two Houses, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered in their respective journals, with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and shall be published for three months next previous to the time of making such choice, and if in the Legislature as next chosen as aforesaid such proposed amendment or amendments shall be agreed to by a majority of all members elected to each House, then it shall be the duty of the Legislature to submit such amendment to the people, in such a manner and at such times as the Legislature shall prescribe; and, if the people shall approve the same, said amendment or amendments shall become a part of the Constitution.

SEC. 2. At the general election to be held in 1886, and in each twentieth year thereafter, and at such other time as the Legislature may by law prescribe, the question for a convention to revise and amend the Constitution shall be submitted to the people.

Mr. MURPHY dissented from the report, taking the ground that no convention to revise and amend the Constitution should be called unless it was so ordered by a majority of all those voting at the election when the question shall be submitted.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. COOKE offered a resolution, including a plan for the Judiciary, which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The consideration of the report of the Committee on the Powers and Duties of the Legislature was resumed in Committee of the Whole. The pending question was on the appointment of a Solicitor of Claims.

Mr. CHESEBRO moved to amend by imposing the duties of Solicitor upon the Attorney-General. Mr. CHESEBRO's amendment was lost.

Mr. E. P. BROOKS moved to amend that the Solicitor may be removed on the recommendation of the Court, and that the Legislature may abolish the office whenever it may be deemed expedient for the interests of the State to do so. Adopted.

The section authorizing the appointment of a Solicitor of the Court of Claims was then adopted.

The section providing that the Legislature shall not grant any extra compensation to any public officer, servant, agent or contractor, after the service shall have been rendered or the contract entered into, nor diminish the compensation of any public officer, agent, contractor or servant, except judicial, during his term of service, was taken up, but without coming to a vote the Convention adjourned to Monday evening at 7 o'clock.

THE WEST INDIES.

Late Intelligence by Submarine Cable—Difficulties in the Cuban Administration—The New System of Taxation.

HAVANA, Tuesday, Aug. 27, via PUNTA ROSA
And LAKE CITY, Fla., Saturday, Aug. 31.

It is rumored that a quarrel has taken place between Capt.-Gen. MANZANO and Senor LARA, Chief of Administration. They hold no communication with each other. It is asserted that Gen. MANZANO will retire.

The new system of taxation went into effect yesterday, and is well enforced; but it is generally expected that whole reform will give place to the former state of things.

A dispatch has been received from Key West, which announces the arrival there yesterday of the yacht *Oriental* from Punta Rosa. She reports that she had not seen the steamer *Narva*; only saw a United States steamer off Cape Romano.

Sailed yesterday (from Havana) schooner *Maggie E. Gray*, for Philadelphia, and bark *St. Andrew*, for Baltimore.

A Meeting of Loyal Governors Proposed to Consider the Political Situation.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Aug. 31.

The *Democrat* of this morning suggests, in view of the condition of affairs in Washington, that the Governors of the loyal States meet together at an early day and consult in regard to the political situation.

It also suggests a similar consultation on the part of the Grand Army of the Republic.

The Reported Failure in Boston, Mass.

BOSTON, Friday, Aug. 31.

The reported failure of SILAS S. DREW & Co., dry-goods dealers, with liabilities of a quarter million dollars, creates quite a sensation in business circles. One New-York firm is said to be in for $35,000, and Boston firms, it is said, suffer to the amount of $100,000. Their assets are estimated at about the latter sum. There is a good deal of feeling about the matter among the victims.

Suicide of an Alleged Defaulter.

KANSAS CITY, Saturday, Aug. 31.

J. S. KERBY, late a telegraph operator and agent of the Union Pacific Railway at Tobeka, Kansas, committed suicide at Americus last Thursday. It is reported he was a defaulter to the Company in the sum of about $5,000.

Mr. JEWETT, son of Judge JEWETT, of Ohio, and agent for the Railway Company at Junction City, Kansas, has also disappeared in a mysterious manner.

Steamboat Disaster in Newark Bay.

NEWARK, N. J., Saturday, Aug. 31.

The steamboat *Magenta*, returning from Newburgh last evening, with a large party of excursionists, struck the draw of the Central Railroad Bridge over Newark Bay, tearing away the starboard wheel-house, dislocating the machinery, and causing great consternation among the passengers, but doing no personal injury to any one. The damages to the steamer are estimated at from $5,000 to $10,000.

THE INDIAN WAR.

The Campaign in Montana to be Prosecuted—News from the Plains.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Aug. 31.

The Montana *Post* of the 17th says Gen. TERRY, Commander of the Department, after investigating the action of the Executive of the Territory in regard to the volunteer forces, gave his unqualified approval, and fully empowered Gov. SMITH to prosecute the campaign against the Indians. In consequence of this action reënlistment and other preparations are being vigorously pushed forward for immediate service.

Reliable intelligence from the plains received here yesterday, gives the following particulars of the Indian operations. A party on the road to Fort Reno lost three men, killed at Crazy Woman's Fork. Two hundred head of stock were run off from Wells, Fargo & Co.'s train on the 16th inst., near Fort Reno. Two citizens belonging to the train were killed.

On the same day that the fight at Fort Philip Kearny, occurred the escort to the Hay party from Fort Smith were attacked by a large body of Indians, who were gallantly repulsed with heavy loss. Only one body was left on the field, the rest having been carried off. Two men of the escort were killed.

The Sugar market closed quiet on the basis of 8¼ reals @ 8½ reals per arrobe, D. S. No. 12.

Exchange on London 18½@18¾ premium; on Paris, 5¾f.@6f.; on United States, sixty days, 24¼ discount.

The Spanish steamer *Barcelona*, from Vera Cruz 19th inst., and Sisal the 22d inst., arrived here on the 25th.

The country was fast approaching a peaceful *status*. The Supreme Government was busily engaged in issuing decrees and preparing regulations to insure that end, and to regulate every branch of the public administration.

CHARLES MOOR has had his nomination confirmed as Consul at Chihuahua.

The French and British Minister left the City of Mexico on the 8th instant for Vera Cruz. They were accompanied by all the members of their respective Legations, and were under a suitable escort. They subsequently left Vera Cruz on a schooner on the night of the 18th. Their destination was unknown. A French war steamer was anchored off Sacrificios.

SANTA ANNA was still imprisoned in the Castle of San Juan d'Ulloa. Nothing definite was known in regard to his fate.

Outrages in New-Mexico and Colorado—Two Hunters Murdered.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Aug. 31.

Western dispatches say that the Apache and Navajo Indians are committing numerous outrages in New-Mexico.

Two hunters had been killed in the San Mantio Mountains, and four others were missing.

The Indians drove off 13,000 sheep, when the citizens pursued and recaptured all but 1,500.

The Indians continue troublesome at the Sweet Water Mines in Utah. Sixteen were killed by a party of miners there on the 4th inst.

Nevada complains bitterly of the Indian depredations in the country west of Olive Creek in Colorado.

The Sweet Water Mines are said to contain the most extensive quartz ledges in the world.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Political Contest—Pig Iron from Oregon—News from Arizona.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Aug. 30.

Political meetings are the order of the day throughout the State. The contest is the closest and most excited since 1861. Business is generally affected by the canvass.

The Pacific mail steamer *Montana* sailed to-day for Panama with $1,058,676 treasure. The *Great Republic* sails for Japan and China on the 3d prox., connecting at Yokohama with the steamer *Costa Rica* for Shanghae. The new monthly line of steamers to Honolulu make their first trip on the 5th prox. The barley crop this year is considerably below the usual average. More attention has been given to wheat for export.

A sample of pig iron from Oregon, the first made on the Pacific coast, is on exhibition in this city, by J. ROSS BROWNE, Commissioner for mining and industrial statistics of the Pacific coast, just returned from an examination of the resources of Oregon and Washington Territory.

Advices from the Sandwich Islands to Aug. 3 state that the King has convened the Legislative Assembly for Sept. 2.

Great results were anticipated from the Treaty of Reciprocity with the United States. The American representatives had been entertained with great honor by the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The United States screw steamer, the *Lackawana*, will soon sail on a survey of the Middle Brook Island and Reef.

The correspondence of the *Bulletin* from Arizona shows that in the single district of Tabac sixteen men had been killed and six wounded, and $20,000 of property taken off or destroyed by the Indians since March. The troops are now trying all in their power for the protection of the settlers.

The ship *Barnes* has arrived from Newcastle, New South Wales.

Voters in San Francisco—Receipts of Bullion.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Aug. 31.

The registered voters in San Francisco number about 22,000, of whom nearly 11,000 are naturalized citizens.

A Corn Exchange has been established in this city, and will open on Monday next.

Dr. J. SETTERMAN, formerly Medical Director of the Army of the Potomac, is one of the candidates for Coroner of San Francisco.

The receipts of bullion from the California and Nevada mines for the past week aggregate $750,000, and from the Oregon and British Columbia mines during the same time they amount to $367,000.

General trade during the week has been moderately fair. There has been no speculative movement. Groceries have been the most active. There is a good supply of sugar, and that market is firm. The dry goods market is dull.

Mining stocks are weak, and show a marked decline, though the reports from the mines are not unfavorable.

Arrived—Hawaiian ship *Bertha* and *Louise Corenel*.

Cleared—Ships *Laurens* and *California* for Liverpool.

Conservative Meeting in Columbus, Ga.—Demonstration of Colored Radicals.

COLUMBUS, Saturday, Aug. 31.

A large Conservative meeting was held here to-day, and was attended by a large number of whites and blacks. Addresses were made by JAMES WILLIAMS and BENJAMIN HOLMES, colored, of Tennessee. Great enthusiasm prevailed. Resolutions were passed demanding the enfranchisement of all whites, and declaring the rights of negroes to hold office. Good order existed until the speech of A. R. LAMAR, white, when there was an interruption from soldiers of the garrison. They were promptly arrested, and placed in the guardhouse. There was a demonstration by the Radical blacks last night to mob WILLIAMS and HOLMES.

Yellow Fever in Texas.

GALVESTON, Saturday, Aug. 31.

There were 241 deaths from yellow fever this week; also 100 deaths at Corpus Christi up to the 16th instant; about half of the citizens are sick or dead, and much distress prevails, and help is needed. Donations for the benefit of the Corpus Christi sufferers can be forwarded through Messrs. SPOFFORD, TILESTON & Co., New-York.

Sinking of the Schooner Counselor—The Crew Saved.

BOSTON, Saturday, Aug. 31.

The schooner *Anna Rich*, LEWIS, at Wood's Hole, reports when off Nanset Light, came in collision with schooner *Counselor*, Capt. WOOD, from New-York for Boston, with coal. The *Counselor* sunk in three minutes. Crew saved. The *Anna Rich* received no damage.

Funeral of Josiah O. Stearns.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Saturday, Aug. 31.

The funeral of Mr. JOSIAH O. STEARNS, late Superintendent of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, was attended at noon to-day by an immense concourse of persons. The stillness of a Sunday marked the city, and the stores were generally closed, all the bells tolling. The services were held at St. John's Church, and were conducted by Rev. STEVENS PARKER, Rector of Christ's Church, of which Mr. STEARNS was a vestryman, assisted by Revs. Messrs. S. A. CLARK, Rector of St. John's, and D. F. WARREN Rector of Trinity. The church was crowded to its utmost capacity. Among the prominent persons present were Messrs. Thos. A. Scott and H. J. Lombard, of Philadelphia; E. A. Parker, of New-York; Samuel Smith, of Paterson; Robert H. Sayre, of Bethlehem; Hon. F. T. Frelinghuysen, United States Senator; A. L. Dennis, F. Wolcott Jackson and Col. Woodruff, of New-Jersey Railroad; G. A. Nichols, H. H. Hobbs, Ex-Gov. Price, J. T. Johnson, Wm. E. Dodge and many other prominent men, together with all the city clergy. His remains were taken to Mount Auburn Cemetery at Boston.

Base Ball Match Between the Mutuals, of New-York, and the West Philadelphia Club.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Aug. 31.

The match between the Mutuals, of New-York, and the West Philadelphia Club took place today on the grounds of the latter in West Philadelphia. Owing to the Mutuals being completely used up by continued playing and traveling, they did not play up to their standard. There were but few spectators, owing probably to the distance of the ground from the city.

MUTUAL.	Outs.	Runs.	WEST PHILADELPHIA.	Outs.	Runs.
Pike, 3d b.	2	4	Weaver, l. f.	2	4
Hunt, c. f.	3	3	Myers, s. s.	2	3
Bearman, 1st b.	5	1	Fisker, p.	4	2
Waterman, 2d b.	1	5	Dorsey, c. f.	2	2
Devyer, s. s.	1	4	Osterbeldt, r. f.	3	2
Zeller, r. f.	2	3	Bechter, 1st b.	1	3
Jewett, c.	4	2	Hellings, 2d b.	1	3
McMahon, l. f.	2	3	Able, c.	4	1
Peters, p.	1	3	Maguire, 3d b.	2	3
Total	21	28	Total	21	23

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.
West Philadelphia	3	1	2	3	2	9	3—23
Mutual	4	0	5	1	6	6	6—28

Umpire—Mr. HAYHURST, of the Athletics.

Reported Threatening Attitude of the Negroes in Northern Texas.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Aug. 31.

A private letter received in California, Mo., last week, from a former resident of that place now living in Northern Texas, says that the negroes in that part of the State had quitted work and gone into camp, all well armed, and asserts that they intend to take the law into their own hands.

United States Supreme Court—The Case of Paul vs. The State of Virginia.

RICHMOND, Saturday, Aug. 31.

An appeal was taken to-day from the Supreme Court of Virginia to the United States Supreme Court, in the case of PAUL *vs.* The State of Virginia. Writ issued from United States Court here returnable at Washington. This is the first case of the kind that has occurred.

Order of Gen. Pope Concerning the October Election.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Saturday, Aug. 31.

Gen. POPE has issued an order for an election on the 1st of October on the question of holding a Convention, and for the election of delegates to the same for forty election districts. Mobile, Montgomery and Dallas have five delegates each.

Two Vessels Ashore in Lake Erie.

PORT COLBORNE, Ontario, Saturday, Aug. 31.

The bark *M. R. Goff* and schooner *Comanche*, both laden with grain, from Chicago to Oswego, went ashore early this morning at Morgan's Point, Lake Erie.

News from Memphis—Arrival of Cotton.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, Aug. 31.

The health of this city is improving. There were only 23 deaths from all diseases for the week ending at noon to-day; none of them from cholera.

The first bale of new cotton was brought in to-day, was classed low middling and sold at 40 cents.

The Ohio Tobacco Convention.

RICHMOND, Saturday, Aug. 31.

The tobacco merchants of this city held a meeting and sent delegates to the Cleveland, Ohio, Convention, to be held on the 17th inst.

Accident on the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Saturday, Aug. 31.

A construction train on the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad ran off the track last night, killing one man and wounding ten or twelve others.

The Cotton Crop in South Carolina.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Saturday, Aug. 31.

Reports from Sea Island grow more unfavorable daily. The caterpillars are creating sad havoc.

Cholera in Kansas.

KANSAS CITY, Saturday, Aug. 31.

Cholera has broken out at St. Mary's Mission, Pollowattomie Reserve, Kansas.

Yellow Fever at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Aug. 31.

There were 22 interments from yellow fever here yesterday. Total for the week 126.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Execution of Charles Chase at Brookville, Penn.—Reported Confession Concerning the Doyle Murder.

From the Titusville (Penn.) Herald, Aug. 30.

We have from time to time called attention to the case of CHARLES CHASE, formerly of Oil Creek Township, Crawford County, and lately tried and convicted at Brookville, Jefferson County, for the murder of a woman named ELIZABETH McDONALD, on the 19th of February last. The murder was committed at a place called Little Toby (or Tophet.) CHARLES F. GRAVES, of Rome Township, was suspected of being accessory to the murder, and the affair excited no little sensation here, on account of the guilty parties being strongly suspected of having murdered JOHN DOYLE, two and a half miles north of Titusville, on the 10th of June, 1866. When Mrs. McDONALD was murdered, and the guilty parties identified, an effort was made by some of our local officials to secure their arrest, for warrants had been issued for them some time previously, and they were tracked and shadowed for several months, but without success. CHASE was alone arrested, and his confederate still remains at large. CHASE was duly put on trial at Brookville and convicted, and on Wednesday, the 28th inst., at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, expiated, in accordance with the sentence pronounced upon him by the Court, his terrible crime upon the gallows.

CHASE had from time to time indulged in the hope of a pardon, or at least of the commutation of his sentence to imprisonment for life. This hope was probably grounded in the reflection that he was the sole depository (with the exception of GRAVES) of the secret of DOYLE's fate. Until quite recently the most solemn assurances failed to convince CHASE that his fate was irrevocably sealed, but within a few days previous to his execution his mind seemed to have settled on this conviction, and he awaited the event with an appearance of sullen despair. As regards the Doyle murder, we have good reason to believe that the unfortunate man made a full and free confession, to one of our citizens who visited him in jail, of all the facts relating to that terrible assassination. In due season the mystery will be publicly disclosed, and justice will have its course.

The report that the execution was to be public considerably heightened the excitement, but it was soon quieted by the official announcement that it would take place within the walls of the jail—not in the yard—and that it would be impossible to admit curiosity seekers.

On Tuesday the Sheriff had frequent interviews with the prisoner, and in the evening his special adviser was admitted to his cell. The particulars of what transpired are not yet made public. The prisoner partook of food and apparently with some relish, but he was not talkative. It is understood that he kneeled, but did not engage in prayer. He slept a portion of the night soundly. On being asked how he felt, he replied, "as well as usual," but his manner was downcast and sullen.

Between 8 and 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning the Sheriff with his deputies entered the jail. Shortly after the Catholic priest arrived and paid a visit to the prisoner in his cell. Soon after 12 arrangements were made for the execution.

At the appointed time the Sheriff notified CHASE and asked him if he was in readiness. He replied firmly that he was. The persons present consisted of the Sheriff and his deputies, the spiritual adviser of the prisoner, the judges, surgeons, reporters and a few citizens.

The prisoner walked out supported by his adviser, preceded by the Sheriff. The culprit, wearing the black cap, walked with an unshrinking tread, apparently in a deep reverie. As the prisoner glanced at the gallows an apparent shudder crept over his entire frame, and there was an increased pallor in his face, but by a desperate physical effort he restrained himself and stepped firmly forward upon the scaffold. The Sheriff adjusted the rope about his neck, and at precisely two minutes before 2 o'clock on Wednesday, the 28th of August, CHARLES CHASE, alias Winton, was swung into eternity. The body remained suspended about fifteen minutes. There was but a short struggle and life became extinct. The remains were then placed in charge of the friends of the deceased to be brought home for interment.

Tragedy in New-Haven—A Homicide and a Suicide.

From the New-Haven Journal, Aug. 31.

Last evening about 7 o'clock a most shocking tragedy occurred at the saloon of ANTON MATUSCH on the corner of St. John and Artisan streets. Upon proceeding to the scene of the tragedy we found in the rear room of the saloon, lying upon a bagatelle table, two men; ANTON MATUSCH lying dead from a wound in the left breast, and FERDINAND GENSBAUER lying bying by his side in a dying condition with a bullet in his brain. It seems that both of the parties were apparently friends, and that MATUSCH had loaned money to GENSBAUER, who called at the saloon Thursday afternoon, and asked MATUSCH for more money, which MATUSCH refused to lend him until he paid what he owed. GENSBAUER left, and last evening called again, and found MATUSCH in the back room. Mr. MATUSCH's neice, a young lady about twenty years of age, was sitting in the front room and heard GENSBAUER ask MATUSCH how much he owed him. MATUSCH replied, "Wait a moment, and I will tell you." GENSBAUER repeated the question, and MATUSCH told him to wait. The young lady says that next she heard the report of a pistol, when MATUSCH rushed out of the room and ran out upon the sidewalk, and fell down upon his face. Some neighbors close by picked up the man, whom they found dead, and conveyed him to the rear room, where they stumbled upon GENSBAUER lying upon the floor. He had, immediately after shooting MATUSCH, placed the revolver to his face, sending a ball through his left eye to the brain. It would seem, from the circumstances of the case, as if GENSBAUER premeditated murder yesterday, as after being refused the money the day previous, he went to several places to borrow a pistol. He finally got a small four-barreled revolver of a Mr. RUCKOLDT. He loaded all the barrels, and after the affair occurred it was found near him on the floor, with two barrels discharged. In his pockets were found several cartridges. He said he wanted to borrow the pistol to shoot rats. FERDINAND GENSBAUER, the chief actor in this terrible tragedy, is a young man, about 28 years old. He is an engraver and die sinker by trade. He was a skillful workman, and was frequently engaged by the jewelers in the city to do the chasing of gold rings. He was, however, very dissipated, working but little, and spending much of his time in saloons drinking. In this way he ran short of funds, and borrowed of Mr. MATUSCH until he would lend him no more, which enraged him so much as to lead him to resolve on killing him. The amount which he owed MATUSCH was in the neighborhood of $60, a debt for drinks and borrowed money. It would appear that GENSBAUER was heavy with drink when he committed the fearful deeds. Mr. MATUSCH was 44 years of age, and leaves a wife. He was an unoffending, quiet German citizen, and was at one time the Secretary of the Turner Society. He and GENSBAUER appear to have been great friends.

Extensive Burglaries in Lowell, Mass.—The Chief of the Gang Arrested.

From the Boston Journal, Aug. 31.

Within the past two weeks there have been several house-breakings in Lowell, and quite an amount of silverware and other household goods stolen. The list includes the house of T. T. FRENCH, at East Chelmsford, where a gold watch and breast-pin were stolen; the house of J. R. FAULKNER, at North Billerica, who lost about $300 worth of silver plate, and the following in Lowell: The house of C. H. WILDER of silver and linen, worth about $100; the house of a Mr. PIKE of a watch; the house of J. H. ELY of silver, linen and clothing, worth $150; and the house of J. K. FELLOWS of perhaps $25 or $30 worth of clothing. On Wednesday night, when Mr. ELY's house was robbed, attempts were made to enter the houses of WILLIAM KITTRIDGE and Dr. J. R. HAYES, in the same neighborhood. Several other attempts at house-breaking have been frustrated from various causes. Early Thursday morning, the Police of Lowell caught a young man of Irish birth, named THOMAS HALL, who had on two coats taken from Mr. ELY's house, and a quantity of the silver-ware in the pockets. He boarded at a place called the "Sherman House," in Centreville, on searching which a large quantity of stolen articles were found, including the goods taken from Mr. FELLOWS, the silver-ware stolen from Mr. FAULKNER, two watches, and a number of other articles and clothing not identified. HALL is believed to have accomplices, but he refuses to tell who they are. At the "Sherman House" the officers found a lot of burglars' tools, acids, vitriol, &c. The robberies were committed by plastering a pane of glass with a composition resembling green paint on a cloth, and breaking the glass or cutting it with a diamond, and thus opening the window. The arrest is a great relief to the people of Lowell and vicinity.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

The Position of Gen. Grant.

From the Washington Chronicle, Aug. 31.

There is good authority for the statement that Gen. GRANT will soon assert his authority to control the action of his subordinate military officers through the powers delegated to him by the army regulations and Articles of War. If he attempts this, the President will be forced to submit to the enforcement of a line of reconstruction policy dictated by Gen. GRANT, or he will assume the authority delegated to him as Commander-in-Chief, through which he can override any order issued by a subordinate. By so doing however, the issue between him and Gen. GRANT will be placed before the country in its true light, and on his shoulders will rest the unenviable responsibility of directly and unequivocally revoking the explicit orders of the General of the army, issued in obedience to the will of Congress. As has already been stated, Gen. GRANT finds himself crippled under the Reconstruction Bill; but it is believed that he will very soon assert all the power he has from that source to prevent the reinstatement of any civil officers who have been already removed.

The Estimated Vote of Virginia.

From the Richmond Whig, Aug. 30.

THE VOTE OF VIRGINIA.—As there are eight counties yet to be heard from, the registered vote of the State can only be approximated. From the returns already received, however, after a careful examination, we are warranted in placing the aggregate vote at 200,000. Of these, 110,000 are whites and 90,000 colored. The law of Congress authorizing the holding of a State Convention fixes the apportionment according to the number of delegates which the counties were entitled to send in 1860 to the House of Delegates. The fact that some of the counties now a part of West Virginia were then incorporated with border counties of Virginia as legislative districts, will render the apportionment somewhat difficult, but we feel safe in placing the whole number at 104 members. There is, however, at least a possibility that, by a different calculation, it may be made to reach 105 members. There will be a difficulty, it will be readily seen, in the apportionment of representation among the various counties, owing to the change brought about by the enfranchisement of freedmen. For instance, anterior to the war, Elizabeth City had only a little over 300 voters, now it has 1,400 negro and 300 white voters. Richmond City has now 7,120 colored and 5,068 white voters. The same change is observable in the returns of many other counties and towns. As a consequence, while the aggregate of the State representation will remain the same, the apportionment as far as the counties, especially those of Eastern Virginia are concerned, will be materially altered.

Arrangements for the Election in the Fourth Military District.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
(MISSISSIPPI AND ARKANSAS,)
VICKSBURGH, Miss., Aug. 14, 1867.

CIRCULAR No. 15.—Supervisors, inspectors and Boards of Registration are directed to obtain the names of suitable persons, white or colored, to act, under the appointment of the General-Commanding, as judges and clerks of elections, to be held for delegates to the Convention, provided by the recent acts of Congress known as the Reconstruction Acts. If competent persons can be found, one (1) judge and one (1) clerk will be appointed for each election precinct; their services will be required for only a few days, and probably between the 20th and 30th of October. Their pay will be $6 per diem for each day on which the election is held, and they will be reimbursed for actual expense of transportation from their homes to the place of election and return. Only such persons as can take the oath required of registrars will be recommended for appointment. Supervisors and inspectors are charged with the prompt execution of this circular, and reports from Boards will be made to the Supervisors and Inspectors, who will from them make reports to these headquarters.

By command of Brevet Major-Gen. ORD.
O. D. GREENE, Assistant Adjutant-General.

AN ATTACK ON SHERIDAN ABANDONED.—The movement inaugurated some time since to bring Gen. SHERIDAN to trial by court-martial, on charges preferred by the friends of Gen. ROUSSEAU, has been abandoned. It is understood that the charges were already prepared, and that the alleged facts contained in them may now be diverted to another purpose, the object of which is the revoking of some of his most important orders.—*Washington Chronicle, Aug. 31.*

CURRENT LITERATURE.

THE CHIFFONIER.

From Blackwood for August.

I am a poor Chiffonier!
I seek what others cast away!
In refuse heap the world throws by,
Despised of man my trade I ply;
And oft I rake them o'er and o'er,
And fragments broken, stained, and torn,
I gather up, and make my store
Of things that dogs and beggars scorn.
I am the poor Chiffonier!

You see me in the dead of night
Peering along with pick and light,
And while the world in darkness sleeps
Waking to rake its refuse heaps;
I scare the dogs that round them prowl,
And light amid the rubbish throw,
For precious things are hid by foul,
Where least we heed and least we know.
I am the poor Chiffonier!

No wretched and rejected pile,
No tainted mound of offal vile,
No drain or gutter I despise,
For there may lie the richest prize;
And oft amid the litter thrown
A silver coin—a golden ring
Which holdeth still its precious stone,
Some happy chance to me may bring.
I am the poor Chiffonier!

These tattered rags, so soiled and frayed,
Were in a loom of wonder made,
And beautiful and free from shame
When from the master's hand they came.
The reckless world that threw them off
Now heeds them only to despise;
Yet, ah! despite its jeer and scoff,
What virtue still within them lies!
I am the poor Chiffonier!

Yes! all these shreds so spoiled and torn,
These ruined rags you pass in scorn,
This refuse by the highway tost,
I seek that they may not be lost;
And, cleansed from filth that on them lies,
And purified and purged from stain,
Renewed in beauty they shall rise
To wear a spotless form again.
I am the poor Chiffonier!

THE LADY OF EISENACH.

From the St. James' Magazine for August.

In a beautiful part of Germany, and far from the banks of the Rhine, the old castle of Eisenach was situated which had been in the family of the Count of Hegel for many generations. It had descended from father to son in unbroken succession; and gloomy as the old walls appeared from the valley beneath, the open-handed hospitality of its owners, and the merry voices of the children who played around its hearth in Winter, or in Summer on the green lawns which surrounded it, imparted to it a cheerfulness that was never wanting to those who resided there.

It was a prevailing belief in the neighborhood that an heir would never be wanting to that ancient house; but at the time of which we are speaking the old tradition was at fault, and one girl was the only child of the then reigning Count.

Not far from Eisenach Baron Steinhuber resided upon his property, which in former times had been a very sore subject to the owners of Eisenach, who bitterly resented the purchase, which had been made by the Baron's grandfather, of a tract of country which ought to have belonged to the Counts of Hegel. The feud which had existed between the two families had now almost died out, and when Baroness Steinhuber expired in giving birth to a son, the then reigning Countess of Hégel almost adopted the young Baron, whose lonely condition she commiserated his father having died only a few months before his birth. Baron Steinhuber, who had been always welcome at Eisenach, never married; and when Frederick Hegel became the Count of Hegel and Lord of Eisenach, he absented himself from it altogether, and lived a most secluded life.

The young Countess Louise was the idol of her parents, who devoted themselves to her; and Alfred Reiner, an orphan nephew of the Count's, who was brought up at Eisenach, was her constant companion.

When he was about fifteen, Count Alfred Reiner was sent to college to finish his education, and this was the first grief to cast a shadow over Louise's happy childhood; but the delight of meeting in the holidays almost compensated for the pain of parting.

This cousinly affection, however, did not ripen into love; and when, after a time, Count Hegel determined that his nephew must not waste his youth by remaining longer at Eisenach, and insisted upon his entering the army, though Louise showed that she missed her companion, it was quite evident to her mother that no deeper passion had taken hold of her. At this time some law business in which they were mutually concerned brought Count Hegel and Baron Steinhuber together, and the old friends were glad to renew their friendship and talk over past times, when they used to roam together over the woods and plains of Eisenach. The Baron was an agreeable and highly-educated man. His time had not been passed in idleness; and notwithstanding the disparity in their years, Louise seemed to take an interest in his society, and to delight in his conversation. The Baron invariably treated her with the utmost deference, and the Countess Hégel was glad to find her daughter interested in the society of so superior a person, especially as she had noticed from Louise's listless manner that she missed the companionship of her cousin, and was on that account indisposed to take her wonted exercise. Louise was perhaps flattered, as the young often are, by the attention of one so much her senior; and when the Baron begged the Count and Countess Hégel to pay him a visit, Louise caught at the idea with gladness.

Her mother having observed the Baron's devoted attention to Louise, spoke to her on the subject; but all her remarks were received with raillery and incredulity, for Louise either could not or would not believe that the Baron could think of her otherwise than as a child.

The report of an intended visit from Alfred Reiner, brought matters to a more speedy termination than could have been expected. The Baron viewed Alfred Riener's return with some alarm, and sought an interview with Louise, with whom he pleaded earnestly that she would consent to be his wife, after he had clearly ascertained from her that she had not bestowed her affection upon her young cousin. Louise did not give a decided answer, and begged for some delay, on the plea that she could not bear the idea of being separated from her parents. But after a time, as Louise saw the satisfaction with which they viewed the possibility of her union with the Baron, she yielded, and rejoiced that it was in her power to contribute to the happiness of those she loved so fondly.

As soon Count Alfred Reiner arrived, the news of Louise's projected marriage was broken by Count Hegel. He was incredulous—would not believe that Louise had not been unduly biased; but at her father's request, he never said a word that could tend to alter her resolution, and merely spoke of it with the interest he must naturally feel in the welfare of one with whom he had been brought up; and when it became certain that it was her own wish to marry Baron Steinhuber, he never made any further allusion to the subject, and left Eisenach, after a sojourn of only a few days.

Louise remonstrated with him for leaving them so abruptly, but he only replied that they should meet before long in Vienna.

"Oh, no," she replied; "I never mean to leave Eisenach." Alfred smiled incredulously, and persisted in his conviction that before two years had expired they would meet in Vienna.

After a few weeks, Louise became the wife of Baron Steinhuber. Her mother watched her carefully and anxiously, and saw that she was perfectly contented with her lot. Her new domain, her dependents, her garden, the various improvements which the Baron was continually making, and about which he always consulted her, was a source of never-failing interest. Besides which, scarcely a day passed without a visit to Eisenach, especially as her mother's health became an ever-increasing anxiety, as it was plainly perceptible that the Countess Hégel would never see another Summer. At length, after much suffering, she gradually sank, and when all was over, the violence of Louise's grief was so intense and overpowering that it alarmed both her father and her husband. When this subsided, it was succeeded by a despondency and gloom from which it seemed impossible to rouse her. She had lost the great occupation of her heart—[illegible] had suddenly dropped out of it, and change of scene was pronounced to be absolutely necessary. In spite of Louise's remonstrance, the early Spring found them installed in a splendid house in Vienna. Count Hégel was ordered to some baths in Hungary, and, for the first time in many years, Eisenach was deserted.

Some months elapsed, and change of scene, society, and amusement, produced their natural effect upon Louise. She was admired, courted, and popular. Her cousin, Alfred Reiner, was a continued visitor to the house, and became Louise's constant companion in the gay world, as the Baron disliked society. Two years thus passed away with occasional short visits to the country; for since his wife's death, Count Hégel never could make up his mind to live at Eisenach. After a lingering illness of some weeks, Count Hégel died at his daughter's house in Vienna, where Louise had persuaded him to come for medical advice. Deeply attached as she was to her father, his death did not affect her in the same way that her mother's had done; nor did it cause the same blank in her life, as circumstances had separated them so much of late. By his death, she became the sole inheritrix of the broad lands of Eisenach—a splendid dowry; but much as she loved it, she could not make up her mind to live there. Changed and desolate as it must appear to her now, her husband, too, began to show signs of age, and disliked the trouble of moving about. This combined with a growing taste for the stir and amusement of a town life, kept them mostly in Vienna.

It was at this time that the first cloud that ever darkened Louise's married life appeared. Small, in truth, at first, it slowly and steadily increased. This was, the change that she perceived in her husband's manner toward her. He was still kind, still considerate; but he seemed constantly dissatisfied, and would sink into long fits of abstraction and melancholy, and avoid her society as much as possible. At first Louise could not believe that her husband's heart could possibly be changed toward her, and imagined herself fanciful; but, by degrees, she became convinced of the truth of her suspicions.

Deeply concerned, as she was sincerely attached to him, she consulted Alfred about it, for whom the Baron had of late conceived a great liking. Her cousin assured her that he had not detected any change in their outward relations, but advised her to speak to her husband, and ask if she had in any way annoyed him.

A trifling incident brought matters to a crisis. One evening she came down dressed for a ball which was to be given in honor of some royal personage.

"So you are going out again?" the Baron said harshly.

Louise was naturally timid; any coldness chilled and depressed her. "There is a ball at Mme. de C——'s; but I have no wish to go if you had rather I did not. In fact, I should prefer to stay at home with you, if you will let me."

"Certainly not," he replied, quickly; "old age is intended to be lonely. I do not complain;" and he resumed his book, and did not look up again.

Louise appeared grieved, and stood undecided for a few minutes; then, returning to her room, she took off her jewels and ball dress, and glided gently back into her accustomed place. The Baron did not appear to see her, and she occupied herself with her embroidery. At last he closed his book, and, rising from his seat, said: "Louise, why have you done this? Am I a tyrant? God knows my one wish has been that you should be happy."

"And I have been quite happy," she answered, as tears streamed down her face. "My sorrow only arises from thinking that, in some way to me unknown, I displease you. If you would only tell me what it is, it should never happen again."

"I daresay not," he rejoined, bitterly. "Slaves obey their masters. If the affection I once hoped for subsisted between us, you would not make my life miserable without knowing the cause."

"Rudolph," she exclaimed, throwing herself at his feet, "what can you mean? I implore you—I beseech you to tell me. Some one has poisoned your mind against me. Oh! if it had but pleased God to give us a child, you would then have been content."

"It is not that, Louise," he said, relenting, as he saw her evident grief; "that, as you say, is as God wills. He would give us children if it were for our good. I do not complain. I am far happier than I have any right to expect."

Here their conversation was interrupted by the hasty entrance of Alfred Reiner, who had expected to meet Louise at the ball; and as no one could give him any tidings of her, but, on the contrary, he was himself beset with inquiries as to the possible cause of her absence from such an unusually brilliant *fête*, he had come to inquire if she were ill, or anything unwonted the matter. Louise felt very much annoyed at this intrusive visit, but determined to see a further explanation as soon as possible. Alfred, surprised at his cousin's evident agitation, but with too much tact to appear to see it, retreated as quickly as he could, wondering greatly at what could be the real reason of Louise's absence from the ball. The next day, before she had had an opportunity of seeing her husband alone, he sent for her to come to him, and then said—

"Louise, I have been reflecting upon our conversation yesterday, and I am willing to tell you what it is in your conduct that annoys me. Probably you will look upon it as a weakness; but if you do, in consideration of the kindness I have always shown you, I must beg of you to humor it."

Louise assured him that she would do all in her power to please him, and only regretted that he had not told her sooner.

"I was unwilling to spoil any of your enjoyments. Now that I feel my health giving way, I fear I must do so. It is of your late hours that I complain; it is this that makes me miserable. Night after night I lie awake, knowing that you are out, till broken rest has become so much my habit that I seldom close my eyes till daylight. My doctors tell me if this continues it will be my death."

Louise listened in breathless amazement. "Does my coming home disturb you? I had no idea of it. I fancied you could not hear me."

"Perhaps not; but that makes no difference," he said, impatiently. "I wish you to make me a promise."

"Certainly, if possible; what is it?"

"It is quite possible—quite easy; it is this: always to be in the house by 12 o'clock." He paused and looked earnestly at his wife, who remained silent. "And further," he continued, in a loud, excited voice, and with a sudden sternness of manner for which she was totally unprepared, "as your husband, I command it; and if you ever fail in your obedience, if it be but once, and the time exceeded ever so short, the doors of this house will be closed against you forever—forever!" he repeated, as he rose to leave the room.

Pale with dismay, astonished and alarmed, Louise promised obedience. The Baron instantly resumed his usual manner, saying:

"Now, then, Louise, we understand each other once for all. This subject need never be again referred to."

But her husband's unexpected harshness, and the strange command he had impressed upon her, had caused a sudden shock to her nerves from which she could not rally. She grew pale and dispirited, and longed for the quiet of a country life; so they removed to Eisenach, which had remained uninhabited since it came into her possession. There were great rejoicings in the neighborhood when it was known that Louise was coming to reside there; and in the warm welcome she received, and the interest and the occupation of her old home, she soon regained her usual spirits. The Baron, too, seemed quite as much attached to her as of old. Alfred had accompanied them, and they were glad of his advice in the management of a property which he had known from a child. But his visit could not be prolonged many weeks, and after his departure some of Louise's former depression seemed creeping over her. Her husband perceived it at once, and watched her anxiously as she sat at the window, pale and listless, gazing over the well-known scenes in which she had passed her happy childhood, that seemed now so long ago. As these thoughts passed through her mind, she started as the Baron laid his hand upon her shoulder, and said, "We will go back to Vienna, Louise. Eisenach has no charms for you now."

"Indeed it has; I love no place so well; but as one grows older, sad thoughts come more naturally into one's mind."

"It is quite true," he said, kindly; "and you miss your cousin. I wonder how it was, Louise, that, brought up as you were with such a handsome youth, he did not win your heart away from all other suitors."

"Why will you recur to this," she replied, impatiently. "I have told you before that, except as a cousin, Alfred never could be anything to me. Of course I miss him, but that does not make me wish to leave the country. I care very little where I live," she added, as a recollection of all she had suffered, and the strange promise that had been extorted from her before she left Vienna, came vividly before her.

The seeds of misunderstanding had been sown between the Baron and herself, and she had not the moral courage resolutely to root them up. So they grew till they were a very definite, if unexpressed, feeling in Louise's heart that she was happier in any other society than that of her husband. This naturally had its effect upon both, and resulted in a speedy return to Vienna.

One day, after dinner, when Count Reiner was leaving the house, the Baron called him back to look over some papers which had been sent him from Eisenach relating to the property. Alfred hesitated, and asked if it would not do as well in the morning.

"Oh, certainly," said the Baron, with some annoyance; "but I had no idea that your time was so occupied that it was impossible for you to give up one evening."

"It is only this evening that I wish to go."

"Of course," interrupted Louise, "this is the evening of the new opera which entrances all the world."

"I wish it did," he rejoined quickly; "for then I should be able to induce you to go with me."

"Have you never been?" said the Baron, turning to Louise. "Why not? There is time yet. If you can get a box, Alfred, she shall be ready to go with you by the time you return."

"No, indeed," she protested; but Alfred took him at his word, and was gone before she could stop him.

"There can be no reason why you should debar yourself from these pleasures," he said, gravely. "It is my wish you should be able to go to the opera when you please; I shall therefore take a box for the season. If you do not use it, I shall know that you prefer to consider yourself a martyr, and to proclaim to the world that your husband is a tyrant. It is perfectly easy for you to have this pleasure, and yet to act in conformity with my wishes."

Louise was afraid to disobey, and with tearful eyes went to prepare herself for the opera. As soon as she was dressed, she found that Alfred was waiting for her; that he had procured an excellent box, which the Baron begged him, if possible, to engage for the remainder of the season. In spite of the sadness that oppressed her, Louise's delight at the exquisite music was extreme; it seemed almost more than she could bear. She returned home early, and finding the Baron still up, thanked him for the pleasure she had enjoyed, and which had far surpassed her expectations.

From this time she was most constant in her attendance at the opera. It seemed to be the only pleasure she cared for. Sometimes she was able to persuade her husband to go with her; but she usually went alone, and Alfred always joined her there. She was so passionately fond of music, and cared so little in comparison for conversation, that she never gave much encouragement to any one to come into her box. Occasionally some of Alfred's friends came in to speak to him, but she did not pay much attention to them; so that one evening, when some one came and beckoned to Alfred to come out, she scarcely noticed it.

Soon after he returned, and said, with a very perturbed expression of countenance, "Louise, I have had a considerable annoyance, and am obliged to go and see some one in the town. I shall not be away half an hour. You will not mind being left for that time?"

Louise, who was absorbed in the music, and scarcely took in his meaning, did not object; but half an hour passed away, and still she was living in her dream-world—nearly an hour, and the opera was over, and Alfred had never appeared. What could it mean? Suddenly startled and aroused, Louise looked at her watch. It was 11:30. Oh! how should she get home? Where was her carriage? She left the box by herself, and, regardless of the remarks she was causing, stood on the steps of the theatre eagerly asking for it.

No one seemed to have seen either her servants or her carriage. At last some man said the Count Reiner had been seen to get in and drive away more than an hour ago. Utterly at a loss what to do, she stood irresolute. It was much too far for her to walk, even if she could do so in her evening dress. She saw no one that she knew, and the precious minutes were passing away. Suddenly the carriage drove up, and Count Reiner alighted. She sprang in without speaking. Alfred followed her.

"Oh, what have you done? Tell him to drive fast—faster! How could you take the carriage? I am lost—ruined! My husband will never forgive me!" and her voice was broken by hysterical sobs.

Greatly concerned, Alfred tried to comfort her.

"My dear Louise!" he said, "pray be calm. You cannot tell how deeply grieved I am that this should have happened. I found your carriage there, and used it to prevent your being kept waiting. There was some unaccountable delay; the man drove the wrong way. I was miserable when I found it was so late, and heard the clock strike."

"It has not struck!" almost shrieked Louise. "It had not when I got in: I listened for it. It is impossible, Alfred! If it has, I will not go home."

"How absurd!" he replied, a little contemptuously. "Where would you go? Suppose the old gentleman is a little angry, it is surely nothing of such very great importance. He will recover his temper to-morrow. You don't suppose he would carry out such a threat as that?"

Here the carriage stopped suddenly before the gate, which was closed. Alfred looked extremely annoyed.

"Here, let me out; I will make it right in no time." But all he succeeded in doing was rousing the porter. He would not open the gates; he said he did not dare; that his orders had been so strict that he could not.

Appalled at the delay, Louise hastily alighted. The man bowed respectfully, but would not open the gate.

"Martin, let me in. What are you waiting for?"

"Madam, I dare not. My orders were never to allow the doors to be opened for any one after midnight."

"But for the Baroness," said Alfred. "You must open them for her. Of course she was not included in such an order as that."

"Yes, Sir, she was specially included," replied the man in a low voice.

"But it is preposterous—absurd?" said Alfred, angrily.

"May be so, Sir," said the man, doggedly; "but I can't help it."

Almost frantic with the delay, Louise laid her hand on the servant's arm, and said, with tears in her eyes, "Martin, I have been a kind mistress to you; have I not? When your children were ill I nursed them myself. I have often assisted both you and your wife. I beseech you—I implore you to accede to my request."

Martin said that Madame had always been most kind, and that he was most grateful, but that he should lose his place, and then he and his wife and children might starve.

"Oh! if that is all," exclaimed Louise, "if such a misfortune happens to you, I will make up for it; I will support you; you shall be better off than you are now. That need not weigh with you for a moment. Count Reiner is my witness that you shall be no loser."

The man hesitated, touched by Louise's grief and alarm.

"You will—oh! I see you will!" she cried. "I shall be forever grateful to you, Martin, and God will bless you for it!"

Slowly and reluctantly he unbarred the doors. Louise flew up stairs. The saloons were empty. Before going to her room, she went to her husband's apartments and knocked at the door. He did not reply. "How weak and foolish I am," she thought, "to make things worse than they are! He will be still more angry if I disturb him. To-morrow, I dare say, he will have forgotten it." In spite of her endeavor to dismiss the subject from her mind, she could not succeed, and though she soon fell asleep from the fatigue and exhaustion her violent agitation had produced, her short and fitful slumbers were constantly broken, and she started up with a sense of impending calamity upon her. The morning light brought some relief to her mind. All the alarm she had suffered the previous night seemed like a bad dream, and she dressed and went down with as much hope as fear fluttering in her heart. After all it was quite possible that the Baron might not know of her disobedience. Martin would conceal it, if possible, for his own sake, and she had not seen any of the other servants. Besides, the whole thing was accidental. She had no intention of being late, and if Alfred had not taken the carriage she would certainly have been at home before 12 o'clock; therefore the fault was not hers—he would explain, and no one would be so unreasonable as to be angry at an unintentional fault. Still she waited nervously till her husband came down. He was often late, but this day was later than ever.

Breakfast had been waiting long, when Louise inquired if the Baron knew it was ready. A few minutes after his own servant came in to say that he had knocked at his master's door, which was locked, and could not get any reply, and feared that he might be ill, and he wished for the Baroness' permission to force open the door. With some hesitation Louise granted it, and waited anxiously for the man's return, but no one came for some minutes. Then she heard a smothered cry, the sound of many voices, then a sudden silence. She could not bear the suspense any longer, and rushed up stairs, but on the landing her maid met her, and begged her to go down stairs again—Louis was coming to speak to her.

Bewildered and dismayed she went down, and the Baron's servant followed her. He looked pale and horror-stricken, and closed the door without speaking.

"What is it?" cried Louise, "for God's sake tell me!"

"It is my master—the Baron. How can I tell you?"

"He is ill—he is dead! I must know the truth! Let me go to him! Why am I kept away?"

"Madame must hear me," said Louis, resolutely opposing her leaving the room. "It is but too true—he is no more; but it is not only that, but there is reason to fear that he has been murdered."

Louise gazed upon him with eyes that were dilated with horror, but no sound came from her lips.

"It is but too true, Madame—we have sent for a doctor, but life has been long extinct. We have locked up the room, but it is no fit place for you."

"Count Reiner—Alfred—" Louise faintly articulated, as she fell down in a deep swoon. All the servants were attached to their kind and gentle mistress. Louis raised her up, and laid her down tenderly on a couch, and summoning her maid, left her to inform Count Reiner of the terrible event that had occurred. In less than half an hour he arrived, bringing a Commissary of Police with him. The doctor said that the Baron must have been dead many hours, and that though there was no trace of any weapon by which the dreadful deed had been committed, it was impossible from the nature of his wounds that he could have inflicted them on himself. It must have been done in the night, and the murderer must have carried off with him everything that could bear evidence of his guilt.

Nothing could exceed the trouble taken by Count Reiner to investigate the mystery, and bring the murderer to light. Every servant was subjected to the strictest examination. Every window and door—even the chimneys—by which any one could have entered or escaped, were closely searched, but all in vain. Not a trace, not a clue was discovered. Louise had fallen into a state of almost stupefaction. She seemed totally stunned by the horror of the awful event; and the idea that her last act had been one that was displeasing to him, fastened itself on her imagination, and she brooded over it night and day.

After the funeral Alfred begged her to return to Eisenach; but she could not bear to go there alone. He was still so much occupied in endeavoring to pierce through the mystery that hung over the Baron's death, that he could not accompany her; but he wrote to an aunt of his, who lived at some distance, begging her to come to Vienna to take charge of his cousin, and to remove her to the country. She was a kind old lady, ready for any work of mercy, and made no objection. The presence of a stranger roused Louise a little, and in a few days they left Vienna, Count Reiner promising to join them as soon as possible.

Louise had been so much beloved in the neighborhood that all her old friends gathered round her; but she repelled their advances, and lived in the strictest seclusion, generally wrapped up in gloomy thought. A year and a half passed in this monotonous manner, the only change being Alfred's visits, which became more and more frequent as he saw that Louise looked forward to his coming, and apparently dreaded his departure. He was extremely popular in society—accomplished, educated and agreeable; but nowhere did he exercise his powers of fascination so much as at Eisenach, though he had only two women to amuse—one old and commonplace, the other too spiritless and dejected to take much interest in the outer world.

He was of great use to Louise in managing her affairs, which, in truth, she left mostly in his hands. He was a good man of business, and she heard no complaints of his administration. He had given up the army for some months, and had been living mostly at Eisenach, when he, in his turn, became moody and dejected, and sometimes went away for days together, for no apparent reason. Louise spoke anxiously to his aunt, and inquired if she knew the reason of his depression; but she only shrugged her shoulders and asked how it could be otherwise. Feeling, as she did, really grateful to her cousin for his untiring and unwearying exertions in her behalf, she endeavored, by every means in her power, to combat his increasing melancholy, and was sitting alone one morning, wondering what could have brought about such a change, when Alfred suddenly entered the room, looking more careworn than ever, and with an open letter in his hand.

She was sitting at a window, and the bright sunlight of a June day was streaming into the room, lighting up the old oak carving, and resting, as if it were a glory, on the young, fair head. There was a sound of bees, a scent of flowers, the song of countless birds, the rustling of the leaves in the soft wind; all nature seemed reveling in the glory of a Summer day. Louise felt almost light-hearted as she drank in the delicious sights and sounds.

"I am so glad you are come, Alfred! It is such a beautiful day, it will do for our excursion to——"

"I think not," he replied gloomily. "I must go on a very different expedition."

"Where? What can you mean? Alfred, you are ill or unhappy, and why don't you tell me what it is?"

He did not reply, and seemed overcome with emotion.

"If I thought you cared, Louise, I would tell you."

Not care! Oh, Alfred, whom have I on earth to care for but you?"

He paused a moment, and seemed struggling for mastery over himself.

"Louise, this letter contains the offer of an appointment—a lucrative appointment in India. Am I to accept it?"

"Go to India!" she exclaimed, in dismay. "No—certainly no; who should you? Surely I have enough for any wants you may have. You know I would gladly give you anything you require."

Alfred took her hand.

"Louise, you can't expect me to live much longer in this manner. I have done all that I can to cheer you, and to relieve you from any burdens your position may entail upon you, but mortal man can do no more. To live with you day after day, and be no more than I am to you now, is torture. I love you madly, passionately—you must know that I do; and therefore I say you are cruel when you say you can give me all I require. Give me this hand—give me yourself, and I will gladly live and die at Eisenach!"

Startled and surprised, Louise hid her face and remained silent. Alfred had always been so essential to her that life without him was impossible to contemplate; and yet this was so new, so sudden! But she felt existence without him was impossible; he must not leave her—that, at least, was certain.

"Well, Louise," he said, bitterly, "I am not even to have a reply? I am ready to free you from any annoyance my presence may be; only speak the word."

"Alfred, you are cruel!" she exclaimed, bursting into tears. "You know I cannot live without you!"

"Then you will be mine—mine now and forever! There has never been a time when I did not love you beyond all earthly things. Be mine at once, my Louise! I shall only feel happy when I know that nothing on earth can ever separate us."

Louise looked up in surprise.

"You may think me unreasonable, perhaps, but I have a presentiment that something will yet part us unless you will consent to marry me at once. No one need be told of our intentions. My aunt is going away next week—we can be married here privately, for I cannot bear to leave you till I have the right to claim you as my own."

"It shall be as you please," murmured Louise, to whom escape from publicity of any kind was a relief. She was surprised at the sudden feeling of relief this gave her—as if the burden of existence had passed on to some one else, and she could once more enjoy life.

Alfred sat down by her, and in the summer sunshine they rejoiced in their love and in the anticipation of a bright future. He told her that he was going to ask a friend of his, whom he could trust, to marry them, and that they would visit Italy and travel for some months, and the marriage need not be declared till their return.

All took place as Count Reiner wished, and Louise was happier every day. Nothing could exceed his devotion to her. Every one approved of the marriage, and though Alfred's extreme popularity prevented their leading as secluded a life as Louise would have preferred, still she had nothing to complain of.

Four beautiful children blessed their union. Their life was divided between Eisenach and Vienna, for the place that had belonged to her former husband was left uninhabited, and Louise's life, after so many vicissitudes, seemed to be one long Summer day. But this prosperity was not destined to last; it was broken up by a calamity so appalling that it is difficult to imagine any one, and that one a weak and delicate woman, not being crushed to the earth by so fearful and unexpected a shock; and this was the sudden and mysterious disappearance of her husband. They were living in Vienna, and had been to an evening party. Louise was getting into her carriage, when a hand was laid on Count Reiner's shoulder, and a few words were whispered in his ear. He turned deadly pale, and said to the servant, "Beg the Countess to return without me, as I am detained."

Louise thought but little of it. She went home and retired to rest, and as her husband did not return, she imagined that he had come in so late that he was unwilling to disturb her; but when she found the next morning that he had been absent all night, her dismay and alarm could not be exceeded. No one had seen him—no one knew anything of him. She sent to Eisenach, but he was not there. It was as if he had disappeared from the face of the earth.

By-and-bye the mystery was unravelled. A few days before, a respectable-looking man, apparently in bad health, had presented himself at the palace, and begged for an audience with the Emperor. He refused to declare his errand to any one else, and as the Emperor is accessible, when there is occasion, to the very meanest of his subjects, his request was granted. Admitted to the royal presence the man bowed humbly and said, "Sire, you see before you a dying man. It has been announced to me this day that the disease from which I have been suffering for some time has suddenly assumed a most deadly and malignant form. No human aid can avail me, and the end cannot be far off. Under these circumstances, and as it is now my duty to make the best preparation I can for a death which is fast approaching, I think it incumbent upon me to reveal a most dire and dreadful secret. Your Majesty is acquainted with Count Reiner?"

The Emperor replied that he knew him well, and was not likely to believe anything to his discredit.

"But there is nothing too bad for your Majesty to believe," said the man, in an excited tone. "There is no such cold-hearted villain in your dominions. Does your Majesty remember the murder of Baron Steinhuber?"

"Yes; he was Count Reiner's greatest friend."

"He believed himself to be so; but Count Reiner was his murderer. I saw him do it, and I even assisted at the dreadful deed. Your Majesty does not believe me; but is it likely that a dying man should come before you to increase the load of a guilty life by lying and perjury? I swear it is all true: I can prove it. And there is yet more dark villany to disclose. The young and lovely Baroness Steinhuber, his cousin, whom he persuaded to be his wife, was never married to him. I enacted the part of a clergyman, so she is not his wife, and her children are illegitimate."

Greatly shocked and astonished, the Emperor merely said the matter should be inquired into. Within a week the man was a corpse, but during that time his statements had been strictly inquired into and verified.

With the same dread secrecy with which Count Reiner had committed his awful crime was his punishment inflicted on him. Those few whispered words, the well-known official who had stopped him at Prince C——'s palace, showed him at once that neither resistance nor denial could be of any avail. There was but one person who could have betrayed him; and that was Martin, the Baron's porter. Through his assistance the murder was committed; by his connivance did Count Reiner contrive his stealthy and secret visit to his friend's sleeping-room. It was he who both advised the pretended marriage, and enacted the part of a clergyman on the occasion.

Count Reiner himself had worked upon the old man's jealous temper, and raised suspicions in his mind against his pure and gentle wife; and the strange command he had given her was at Alfred's suggestion, as the only certain means of insuring sufficient uninterrupted time to commit the dreadful crime.

While the awful tidings were being gradually broken to Louise, secretly and silently was Count Reiner being carried off to his doom. As soon as he was arrested at ——, he was hurried into a carriage. None replied to his often-repeated question as to where he was being carried, and all through that long and weary night he was left a prey to remorse and the reflections of his guilty conscience. The early dawn found him swiftly passing through the dark alleys by the side of the Danube, only to emerge from them when he alighted at the gloomy fortress of Spielberg. He knew the dread unfailing justice of the law, and from that hour all hope forsook the unhappy man.

The effect of the awful intelligence upon Louise was rather different than had been expected. Instead of being utterly crushed and overwhelmed by such a fearful blow, her whole mind, true to the instincts of nature, clung to the hope of yet doing the only justice she could to her children, by insisting upon a legal marriage, and secure her fair name. With this single object in view, she sought an audience of the Emperor, and besought him to grant her this boon. Pale and weeping, she threw herself at his feet, and demanded access to the prison, and an interview with him whom she had so long loved and considered as her husband. Her request was granted, and orders were sent to the Governor of Spielberg to make preparations for the extraordinary event, which was to take place within the prison walls.

Louise went alone. She would have no eye-witness of her shame and grief—no spectator of the broken-hearted agony she knew she must undergo at the sight of him who was the father of her children, the sharer of her past happy life. Alone, though shrinking and trembling, she passed those dark portals, and, outwardly calm and collected, passed into the prison. She was received with the deepest sympathy and respect, and was asked to name anything she might especially wish to be done.

"Only to return as soon as possible," she said, in a voice which betrayed the deep mental suffering she was undergoing. "My carriage will wait."

"All is arranged, Madame, by the Emperor's orders. There need be no delay;" and the Governor led the way into a dark and gloomy corridor, which was dimly lighted by men who were stationed at intervals with torches.

At one end a grille was erected, and in front of it an altar covered with black, on which were lights, which only served to show the deep darkness that surrounded her.

Enveloped in a large cloak, her head enshrouded in a thick veil, no one saw the quivering agony of the poor wife's features, and, happily for her, in that dim light she could not distinguish the abject, craven and guilty look of him who now presented himself before her to be united to her for the short space of time that must elapse before death should part them for ever. The ceremony over, the Governor approached Louise to conduct her back, when a convulsive movement of the prisoner, manacled as he was, caused him to stop. "Louise, my wife," he almost shrieked, "speak to me! You must say you forgive me! Oh, God! cannot you induce the Emperor to spare my life! If he will send me to the galleys, to the mines—only not death!"

"There is no hope of a respite, Count Reiner," said the Governor, sternly. "If you have any request or communication to make to the Countess, it must be made at this moment. You cannot be allowed to remain here."

He was silent and shrank back, cowering. But Louise approached him with a firm step, though still keeping her face closely concealed from view, and speaking in a voice hoarse and unnatural from the evident constraint she was putting upon herself,

"Alfred, from my heart I forgive you all you have done me and mine! May God forgive you as I do!"

The effort she had made was too much for her strength, and she sank to the ground in a fainting-fit, and in this condition was removed from the prison and placed in her carriage.

Before many days, Count Reiner met his just doom, and died on the scaffold; his craven nature clinging to the last to the hope of life. Popular, admired, and *fêted* as he had been, still there were none but his unhappy wife to mourn his loss, for he was a man who had never made a friend.

The second dreadful shock had proved too much for Louise's tender heart and fragile frame. She remained insensible for hours after her fainting-fit in the prison at Spielberg. Her attendants removed her to the nearest village, and then by short journeys to Eisenach; but a long and serious attack of brain fever was the result of such unnatural tension of mind and fatigue of body; and for weeks both life and reason hung on a thread. She recovered, but only to a state of broken health and spirits which precluded any society but that of her children. She gradually faded, and sank into an early grave, as truly lamented by her dependants as she had been truly loved all through her short and grief-stricken life. Her name is still cherished in her country, and many a kindly act is recorded by some who still remember the broken-hearted Lady of Eisenach.

Two Musical Anecdotes.—Nilsson will soon be in Paris again, and the *Correspondencia* of Madrid precedes her return by a *canard* which savors of the flourishing days of Spanish mystery and romance. The *diva* had sung for the last time in the great theatre, although meaning to prolong her stay for a few days; and one night, as she was sitting in her room at a late hour, three men wearing black velvet masks suddenly entered by the balcony, and stood before her frightened eyes. The songstress' terror was inexpressible: her voice utterly failed her, and, incapable of summoning anyone to her aid, she seized the jewels from her dressing-table, and offered them desperately to the brigands. One of the frightful trio then advanced, and in the most respectful and "aristocratic" tones,

"Madame," said he, "we are not robbers, but passionate *dilettanti*, earnest admirers of your great talent; and our intense desire to hear you once more has induced us to bring thus unceremoniously to your feet our prayer, that you will sing once more the *Miserere* of the 'Trovatore.'"

Still somewhat under the dominion of her fear, Mlle. Nilsson replaced the jewels, and, seating herself at the piano, preluded by a few chords, and then sang Verdi's magnificent air. Whether from the excitement of the moment, or a sudden revulsion from fear, Nilsson's voice that night, it seems, excelled itself. The three masks were wild with delight, and seemed to be transported thousands of miles from the cold shores of reality. When the *diva's* song died away, her enforced audience thanked her with every possible expression of gratitude, and then, scaling the balcony railings, disappeared in the shades of the night. We certainly owe the *Correspondencia* a most interesting story.

A similar one is told of Malibran, whose voice excited the most unromantic minds to folly. She was resting in her dressing room at the theatre, after singing "Desdemona," her passionate soul still quivering with the emotion of the part, and the tears and applause of her listeners. A person entered and begged her to go to her mother, who had been taken ill. A carriage (not her own) was at the door; she was whirled through the streets, and led, much to her surprise and fear, into a strange house, and to an exquisite boudoir, hung and carpeted with rose-colored silk, where the beautiful songstress was left alone, after being assured by her attendants that her mother was well, that the message was a cruel subterfuge, but that her captivity would only last while she sang the song of the "Saule." On a low seat lay a lyre such as that which thrilled in Malibran's fingers as she sang Desdemona's touching song. At first she determined to resist, but after a short time of *ennui* and anxiety her mind reverted to the evening, and almost unconsciously she took up the instrument and sang the "Romance du Saule." As she concluded, sounds of enthusiastic applause and trembling accents of delight came to her through the silk hangings, and she was then conducted by liveried servants to her carriage and to her home. The next morning she found on her table a casket containing a magnificent pair of earrings, and inside the cover, written in diamonds, was the word "Merci." But the event remained a mystery to her forever.—*Paris Correspondence of the Queen.*

IN A QUARRY.

From the Round Table.

Beat, beat, beat,
I toil in a quarry,
Till the day goes under the sea
I hammer and rift the stone.

Beat, beat, beat,
Will never the truth be known?
With every blow my life
Goes into the stolid stone.

Beat, beat, beat,
To-morrow the visitors come;
Whatever may happen, my blocks,
To them be never so dumb!

Beat, beat, beat,
You have gathered about my kn
When the dear, indifferent night
Held nothing so sweet for me.

Beat, beat, beat,
O hearts that have hope with you there!
By the altar my hand hath hewn,
In the rapture and pause of prayer.

(Beat, beat, beat,)
In the lull of the hymn, ye hear
As it were an imprisoned heart,
O'erlaboring somewhere near.

Beat, beat, beat,
Ye may build whatever ye will,
But mark it, a ruin will creep
O'er column, and cope and sill.

Jules Janin and the Diamond.—The great Sancy diamond, which stands ninth in the glittering and very restricted aristocracy, headed by the Great Mogul, of the world's big diamonds, is to be sold, and while it is on show at one of our first jewelers' the story of its life and troubles travels around Paris. And, indeed, since it was found on the battle-field in the sword-hilt fallen from Charles le Temeraire's dying hand, its vicissitudes have been great, and far too numerous to recount in full. At one time Henri IV. borrowed it from De Sancy, to give it as guarantee to the Swiss for the troops they had lent him; and the messenger to whom De Sancy confided it disappeared before he reached the King. A long and anxious time elapsed before any one learned what had become of the faithful servant, but it was at last discovered that he had been attacked and assassinated. The body was found, exhumed, opened, and in the stomach lay poor Sancy! The messenger had swallowed it to preserve it from the hands of the assassins. The precious stone went on leaping from impossibility to unpossibility, until it reaches the scene of its last trouble, which is laid in Lyons about twenty years ago. Monsieur le Comte Demidoff and his wife were visiting Lyons with the amiable writer, Jules Janin. The day was hot, and the Comtesse threw off her shawl, and taking out the pin in which was mounted the celebrated diamond, asked Jules Janin to put the jewel in his pocket. They passed the day looking at the sights of the town, and in the evening went to the theatre. "*Apropos, mon ami,*" said the Count between the acts, "did you give the pin to the Comtesse?"

Poor Jules Janin bounded on his seat, plunged his hands convulsively into his waistcoat, and then, without uttering a word, rushed from the box. During his headlong course back to the hotel all the incidents of the evening, all the incidents of the evening, all the horrors of his situation, pressed on his brain like a nightmare. He remembered that after their walk he had changed his dress; that he had left the door of his room open, because the *garçon* was coming to arrange it; that the waistcoat containing the diamond had been thrown upon a chair; that the *blanchisseuse* was due that day; and that the waistcoat was to be washed. A complication of horrors! His tears were groundless; he found his door open; he had procured no light in his haste, but rushed into the darkness toward the fatal chair, when he perceived that the room was full of bright rays, and, flashing and glittering on the floor, lay the Sancy.

The *garçon* had arranged the room, the *blanchisseuse* had come, the waistcoat had been taken to be washed; but the diamond had slipped out and was saved, and so was Jules Janin. But he still remembers with horror the episode of the Sancy diamond.—*Paris Correspondence of the Queen.*

Paris Fashions.—The other day I was traveling in a railway carriage, when I suddenly became aware of an animated Chinese screen on the seat opposite me. But on giving my full attention to the point I discovered that the Chinamen holding vertical dishes of fruit, and the Chinese ladies walking up perpendicular staircases, were not painted on a screen, but figured on the paletôt of a young lady; and on looking along the carriage I saw in a corner a gentleman of rather fast appearance, with race-horses and mounted jockeys displayed on his shirt collar and cuffs. Since then I have seen in the shop windows a large display of these pictured articles; and a tiny girl in the Tuileries garden acquainted another with the fact that the gentlemen on her jacket were the Sultan and Viceroy of Egypt. These are the fashion, I am told; but it is not a new one, for I read that a young Roman *élégant*, named Alcysthenes, appeared at a festive ceremony with a cloak which won the admiration and surprise of all present, and on which were embroidered animals of all kinds, a view of the town of Syracuse, groups of personages dressed in the last fashion, Mount Olympic, with all the gods and goddesses, his native town and his own portrait. The splendid garment was worth a number of talents that amounted at least to 600,000 francs. The price is a consoling one to hear of at the present day. Sewing-machines embroider our jackets with Sultans and Viceroys for much cheaper. It is not the work or materials which we pay for now; it is the *je ne sais quoi*. Take twenty yards of tarlatan, a dozen yards of ribbon, three or four roses, a façon of twelve francs, and you have a very presentable ball-dress. Mons. W——, who makes our *robes de soirée*, takes the same things, puts the *je ne sais quoi*, and the dress costs 500 francs, and we none of us complain. As to the bonnets, the smaller they get, the heavier price they bear. A *gamin* at a printing-office philosophized upon the question in an incomparable manner. He was eating his matutinal bread and butter on the doorstep, looked at two ladies who were passing, and then remarked, with the dry comicality peculiar to his class: "*Oh! ces petits chapeaux!* There won't be any of them left soon—except on the bill."—*Paris Correspondence of the Queen.*

Rossini at Home.—The Winter residence of this celebrated musician is in Paris, on the first floor of the house between the Chaussee d'Antin and the Boulevard, and is furnished with the most elegant simplicity and inviting comfort. The large saloon contains two life-sized portraits of the master; on the table in the little blue parlor lay the works which the painter Gustav Dore, a trusted friend of the family, has illustrated, and in the dining-room may be observed several handsome sideboards, with high glass cupboards of Palisander wood, which contain the rich plate. Every Saturday evening is a grand reception evening, when a large and select company assembles at the rooms of the renowned man; the saloon is then especially reserved for the ladies, while the dining-room is crowded with gentlemen decorated with stars and orders. In the midst of all these black dress-coats and white cravats, we notice a little, old man in a coarse, gay-colored waistcoat and threadbare coat. But if one looks more closely at this peculiar figure, he will forget the shabby dress in remarking the beauty of the Olympian brow, the bantering humor which looks out of the expressive eye, the firmness of his features, and the fine laugh that plays around the still handsome mouth—in short, one realizes that he stands before Gioachino Rossini. Although the amiable old gentleman is much taken up with musical occupations and the duties of society, yet he is very solicitous with regard to the housekeeping, and himself takes charge of the accounts and bills for all which is taken in or given out. Even for his wine-cellar he has a little account-book, the accuracy of which would put any butler in despair; every wine-bottle is registered, and in case it has been opened and set back again it receives a little red cross. The master gives splendid dinners, but he knows exactly how much wine is brought out for such an occasion. In the month of December he balances his account for the year, when he sighs wofully over the great expenses, and at every addition groans "Oh God, how fortunate are the poor that they do not need to spend so much money!" Rossini has many favorite forms of expression which he repeats very frequently. If any one compliments him on one or another of his works he invariably replies: "You are certainly very kind to interest yourself for the peccadilloes of an old man, for I compose no more; I have forgotten all. I am now only a great pianist, and Diemer Lavignac and Delahaye are jealous of me; the pianists generally conspire against me because I follow another method." If one ask him how he is pleased with France, he rejoins, "France is the land of beautiful women, of patties and of good wine; in short, a very charming country, in which only the counter-tenors are wanting to make it entirely complete." He composes daily little fantasia for the piano, to which he often gives very odd titles, as for example: "The Four Beggars," "Figs," "Grapes," "Hazelnuts" and "Radishes," "Anchovies" and "Pickled Cucumbers," "The Nightmare," "Asthmatic Studies," "Green Peas," "French Innocence," "The Torture Waltz," "The Hobbling Waltz," &c., &c.—*Leipsic Gartenlaube.*

What is Fame?—It was on a beautiful Spring day of the year 1843 that a small bridal party entered a Mayor's office in the environs of Paris in order to have the marriage contract drawn up. Small as was this company, it was yet very select; the bridegroom was a talented young painter, who at the present day enjoys a very considerable celebrity, and his witnesses were Ingres and Paul Delaroche, two masters of the French school. The pretty bride had selected as witnesses two friends of her father; their names were Victor Hugo and Alexander Dumas. After the Mayor had very carefully written down the names, the christian names and position of the young couple, he went to the witnesses, and turning first to Victor Hugo, asked his name. Being informed, he repeated, hesitatingly:

"Hugo? How is that written? Has it a final t?"

The poet dictated letter for letter, when the Mayor, with heightened dignity, addressed the second question to him.

"What profession do you follow?"

"None at all," replied Victor Hugo, laughingly.

"Indeed! no profession at all? But you can at least write, so that you can sign your name here?"

This being very serenely answered in the affirmative, the other witnesses came up. As Ingres and Delaroche answered that they were painters, the municipal officer measured them with a rather disdainful glance over his spectacles, and said: "Room or sign painter?" The laugh of the entire company vexed him exceedingly, and he muttered morosely something about "unseemly behavior," as Ingres replied: "Write simply painter."

Alexander Dumas understood better how to extricate himself from the affair, for he gave in that he was an annuitant, which placed him very much above his companions in the esteem of the Mayor, who from now on addressed him alone, and showed him every civility. All these men were then at the zenith of their fame; and yet their names had remained so unnoticed and unknown, just here by Paris, while abroad they were everywhere known and honored.—*Leipsic Gartenlaube.*

The Peasants of France and Turkey.—When the Sultan first landed in France, at Toulon, and commenced his railway journey thence to Paris, it is said he was very much struck with the appearance of the peasants, laborers and artisans lining the smaller stations traversed by the Imperial train. "Why," he said to an exalted personage nearly attached to his person, "these people have all got strong, clean shoes, good caps and blouses, and trousers without holes in them. Why are not my people dressed like these? Why am I obliged to see rags and dirt in Turkey, instead of whole clothes and cleanliness as here? Be sure that this shall be altered as soon as I return." His Imperial Majesty has not forgotten his word; far as soon as he had signified to his great officials that it was his intention to proceed from Rustchuk to Stamboul by land through Bulgaria, the Mayors of the different villages through which he would pass, were advised by mounted expresses that they would have to provide well-clothed children in abundance, of both creeds, for the Sultan's inspection, and that the new costumes of the Mahomedan little ones would be paid for by the State, while the parents of the Christian infants would be expected to rig them out at their own expense. His Majesty must have recurred to the subject of his above-quoted remarks pretty frequently and in somewhat strong terms, else such a measure of precaution against his Imperial displeasure would scarcely have been deemed necessary. At any rate, some hundreds of barefooted and tattered urchins will be comfortably equipped for once in their lives, and that is a positively beneficial result of the great trip, if a comparatively unimportant one.

The Terrestrial Paradise.—Eirek was a son of Thrand, King of Drontheim, and having taken upon him a vow to explore the Deathless Land, he went to Denmark, where he picked up a friend of the same name as himself. They then went to Constantinople, and called upon the Emperor, who held a long conversation with them, which is duly reported, relative to the truths of Christianity and the site of the Deathless Land, which, he assures them, is nothing more nor less than Paradise.

"The world," said the monarch who had not forgotten his geography since he left school, "is precisely 180,000 stages round (about 1,000,000 English miles,) and it is not propped up on posts—not a bit!—it is supported by the power of God; and the distance between heaven and earth is 100,045 miles (another manuscript reads 9,382 miles—the difference is immaterial;) and round about the earth is a big sea called Ocean." "And what's to the south of the earth?" asked Eirek. "Oh, there is the end of the world, and that is India." "And pray where am I to find the Deathless Land?" "That lies—Paradise, I suppose you mean—well, it lies slightly east of India."

Having obtained this information, the two Eireks started, furnished with letters from the Greek Emperor.

They traversed Syria, and took ship—probably at Balsora; then, reaching India, they proceeded on their journey on horseback, till they came to a dense forest, the gloom of which was so great, through the interlacing of the boughs, that even by day the stars could be observed twinkling, as though they were seen from the bottom of a well.

On emerging from the forest, the two Eireks came upon a strait, separating them from a beautiful land, which was unmistakably Paradise; and the Danish Eirek, intent on displaying his scriptural knowledge, pronounced the strait to be the River Pison. This was crossed by a stone bridge, guarded by a dragon.

The Danish Eirek, deterred by the prospect of an encounter with this monster, refused to advance, and even endeavored to persuade his friend to give up the attempt to enter Paradise as hopeless, after that they had come within sight of the favored land. But the Norseman deliberately walked, sword in hand, into the maw of the dragon, and next moment, to his infinite surprise and delight, found himself liberated from the gloom of the monster's interior, and safely placed in Paradise.

"The land was most beautiful, and the grass as gorgeous as purple; it was studded with flowers, and was traversed by honey rills. The land was extensive and level, so that there was not to be seen mountain or hill, and the sun shone cloudless, without night and darkness; the calm of the air was great, and there was but a feeble murmur of wind, and that which there was, breathed redolent with the odor of blossoms." After a short walk, Eirek observed what certainly must have been a remarkable object, namely, a tower or steeple self-suspended in the air, without any support whatever, though access might be had to it by means of a slender ladder. By this Eirek ascended into a loft of the tower, and found there an excellent cold collation prepared for him. After having partaken of this he went to sleep, and in vision beheld and conversed with his guardian angel, who promised to conduct him back to his fatherland, but to come for him again and fetch him away from it forever at the expiration of the tenth year after his return to Drontheim.

Eirek then retraced his steps to India, unmolested by the dragon, which did not affect any surprise at having to disgorge him, and, indeed, which seems to have been, notwithstanding his looks, but a harmless and passive dragon.

After a tedious journey of seven years, Eirek reached his native land, where he related his adventures, to the confusion of the heathen, and to the

the delight and edification of the faithful. "And in the tenth year, and at break of day, as Eirek went to prayer, God's Spirit caught him away, and he was never seen again in this world: so here ends all we have to say of him."

The saga, of which I have given the merest outline, is certainly striking, and contains some beautiful passages. It follows the commonly-received opinion which identified Paradise with Ceylon; and, indeed, an earlier Icelandic work, the "Rymbegla," indicates the locality of the terrestial Paradise as being near India, for it speaks of the Ganges as taking its rise in mountains of Eden. It is not unlikely that the curious history of Eirek, if not a Christianized version of a heathen myth, may contain the tradition of a real expedition to India, by one of the hardy adventurers who overran Europe, explored the north of Russia, harrowed the shores of Africa and discovered America.—*Mediæval Myths.*

The Education of Children.—In all our plans of education, too little attention is paid to the workings of nature; and we are apt to force children into a certain routine, without considering how far it may accord with the working of the mind; and this is the case in most schools of whatever class. Young children have but small reasoning powers; they feel, but cannot express these feelings, except by smiles or tears; but to render an account would be impossible for them, and yet they are taught as if their reason were developed. No child can see the utility of study, nor can it be made to understand why it is good for them to learn; and as long as the chief mode of inducement is in coercion, we cannot expect satisfactory results. The first thing is to make a child pleased with being taught—interested in the subject. This may be done in many ways; and if the desire to learn is once instilled, all the rest is easy. But to do this efficiently, we must have masters and mistresses who love children, and love the work; who do not use the cane, and who inspire their pupils with confidence. Cross teachers will never do good, and no person who does not possess a patient temper should be permitted to teach. There should be some means by which children could be allowed to make complaints, and these complaints ought to be attended to; and no teacher ought to be permitted to use a cane. Of course, causes for punishment will arise, and faults must be corrected; but it is more than doubtful if the cane or birch does not inflict far greater injury on the character of a child than any good it may do. Some children are exceedingly stupid and slow to learn. Will a blow quicken their intellects? Others are petulant—some idle—many obstinate; but there are very few indeed on whom the infliction of corporal punishment will have a beneficial effect, especially in the matter of learning. A cane is an irresistible temptation in the hands of a teacher; it is less troublesome, takes up less time than other modes of correction, and it is used too often in anger. It breeds hatred and fear in the child—hardens some, cowes many, and in all cases creates a rooted dislike to learning. A plan of superintendence could be devised, which would be attended with very good results. Unquestionably, for girls' schools, a lady examiner would be preferable to a gentleman, and there could be no difficulty in finding women fully qualified to undertake the task. There are few places where well-educated women are not to be found who would be glad of the employment, and for a very moderate remuneration would give a large portion of their time to the superintendence of girls' schools. Some such check there should be, for schoolmistresses have too much in their power, and in the discipline of a school they are not subjected to efficient supervision. As long as the girls look clean and keep quiet during the periodical examinations, and, being crammed for these exhibitions, say off their tasks glibly, and generally by rote, nothing more is required; and whatever harshness or injustice may be practiced, it is never inquired into. A gentleman must take for granted a great deal in examining girls, and everything connected with female occupations and duties must be, as a rule, unknown to him; not so with a woman. And here it will not be superfluous to mention the fact that plain needlework is sadly neglected in schools generally. When reading and writing were not thought necessary for children, plain needlework was attended to; but now not one girl in twenty, or even more, can handle her needle with dexterity; indeed, too many cannot [illegible] decently. What is the consequence? Most of their earnings are spent in getting their clothes made for them, and they can never be neat because they cannot repair their old dresses, &c.; and as servants they are, in this respect utterly useless. Surely it is more necessary for a girl to learn to work well with her needle, cut out and make clothing, than to have a smattering of history and geography; and no man can understand those matters. If children acquire industrious habits they certainly do improve their parents; for it is a well ascertained fact that many parents have been reformed by having sent their children to schools where order and regularity and decency have prevailed. There are fewer sedentary occupations for boys, still there are some. In Holland, and some parts of Germany, it is the practice of men, during the Winter, to employ themselves in carving, with a common knife, pieces of wood into the shape of animals, cottages, trees, birds, &c.; and these they sell. Thousands of these toys come over to this country; some of the objects are really wonderfully executed, considering the materials, tools and opportunity which the cottagers have. It must be remembered that some taste is necessary; considerable observation, to produce a likeness, and great dexterity in the use of a very common implement, are all essential; and it would be ridiculous to suppose that, naturally, the Dutch boor or the German peasant is either more observant or of quicker intellect than Englishmen. But there is no encouragement given to them, no habits of observing nature inculcated, nor any taste for such things cultivated. In a school, during moments of relaxation, or rainy days, such occupations might be taught; and it will be found that there are many young boys who have great aptitude—and what a resource it would be to the man to keep him from the public-house! What is there to occupy the leisure of either boys or men at present? The lads idle their time away in the road, and men frequent the alehouse.—*The London Magazine for August.*

Threatened Revolt of Women against Marriage.—If Prof. Newman is well informed, the cause so long advocated under the name of "Women's Rights" is about to receive a new and unexpected impetus. Women are about to make men consider their claims. They threaten, in fact, if the marriage laws are not relaxed to give up the custom of marriage altogether, as men did once in Rome. The Roman patricians, annoyed by the independence with which the law invested their wives, took up subwives instead, till it became difficult to find legitimate families competent by birth to fill the great pontifical offices. Very severe penalties failed to coerce the rebellious bachelors, until marriage, as we understand it, became in the Roman world almost an extinct institution. In America, Mr. Newman says, the process is about to be reversed. "From the private information of Americans, who declare that they state what they know, and that they have tried in vain to convince and dissuade ladies who have adopted the theory of free love, we are constrained to believe that already in some cities in the North, nay, in accomplished and pure-hearted circles, free from any perturbations of religious fanaticism, the essential injustice of the marriage laws is driving women to a defiance of them; and this, though our law of divorce is already beneficially relaxed in many, perhaps most, of the States. A high-minded lady is pleased at the advances of a lover, and consents to become his, provided the marriage be wholly illegal; because (says she) 'If you love me you cannot wish to make me your inferior, or to exact a promise of obedience, or to get exclusive rights over children; and much less, to take my property as yours, except in the same sense in which I take your property as mine; or to make me essentially dependent and unable to protect myself. The rights given to unmarried women by the law are few enough; it is, indeed, very unjust to them also; but such as my rights now are, I mean to keep them. I will have nothing to do with a marriage which sacrifices them. Our union must be between our two selves and God; and we shall love one another all the better, because we do not let any one else interpose.' When we learn from the last census that the United States contain nearly 730,000 more men than women, it is pretty clear that women who are worth having are sure to be able to prescribe to lovers the conditions on which they will accept them; and if this state of sentiment spread, the marriage law will go out of use in precisely the most spirited and most intellectual part of American society. Nor can anything be reasonably expected to secure us from the evil but a decisive change of the marriage law.' Of course, continues Mr. Newman, the moment the better class of women adopt an idea, or rather a practice, of his kind, the social penalties cease to operate, and, they ceasing, an inferior class instantly feels itself free from all restraint. It is quite certain that a system of ideas by no means favorable to the existing relation of the sexes is growing up in America, and that it may possibly spread to Great Britain. That is shown by the alterations gradually making in the laws of the separate States, which will tend either to relax the obligation of marriage, as in Illinois, where divorce is as free as in Suabia, or to diminish the inequality of the husband and wife, as in New-York, where every woman stands in the position of an English Queen Consort, and is, in fact, as to her property, as independent as her husband. It is also shown by the increasing opinion in favor of female voting, now established in Kansas, and by the tolerance granted to the "free love" movement, which, though repudiated by the immense majority of Americans, is not abhorred as it would be in Great Britain. Those ideas, all of which tend to a grand remodeling of the marriage law, may spread as Mr. Newman imagines, for American influence in England is considerable, and in Ireland almost incalculable, every family receiving emigrants' letters—and may take the form he fears, till we are face to face with a most dangerous movement.—*Spectator.*

The Story of Tanhauser.—A French Knight was riding over the beauteous meadows in the Horsel vale on his way to Wartburg, where the Landgrave Hermann was holding a gathering of minstrels, who were to contend in song for a prize. Tanhauser was a famous minnesinger, and all his lays were of love and of women, for his heart was full of passion, and that not of the purest and noblest description. It was toward dusk that he passed the cliff in which is the Horselloch, and as he rode by, he saw a white glimmering figure of matchless beauty standing before him, and beckoning him to her. He knew her at once, by her attributes and by her superhuman perfection, to be none other than Venus. As she spake to him, the sweetest strains of music floated in the air, a soft roseate light glowed around her, and nymphs of exquisite loveliness scattered roses at her feet. A thrill of passion ran through the veins of the minnesinger; and, leaving his horse, he followed the apparition. It led him up the mountain to the cave, and as it went flowers bloomed on the soil, and a radiant track was left for Tanhauser to follow. He entered the cavern, and descended to the palace of Venus in the heart of the mountain.

Seven years of revelry and debauch were passed, and the minstrel's heart began to feel a strange void. The beauty, the magnificence, the variety of the scenes in the pagan goddess' home, and all its heathenish pleasures, palled upon him, and he yearned for the pure fresh breezes of earth, one look up at the dark night sky spangled with stars, one glimpse of simple mountain-flowers, one tinkle of sheep-bells. At the same time his conscience began to reproach him, and he longed to make his peace with God. In vain did he entreat Venus to permit him to depart, and it was only when, in the bitterness of his grief, he called upon the Virgin Mother, that a rift in the mountain-side appeared to him, and he stood again above ground.

How sweet was the morning air, balmy with the scent of hay, as it rolled up the mountain to him, and fanned his haggard cheek! How delightful to him was the cushion of moss and scanty grass after the downy couches of the palace of revelry below! He plucked the little heather-bells, and held them before him; the tears rolled from his eyes, and moistened his thin and wasted hands. He looked up at the soft blue sky and the newly-risen sun, and his heart overflowed. What were the golden, jewel-encrusted, lamp-lit vaults beneath to that pure dome of God's building!

The chime of a village church struck sweetly on his ear, satiated with bacchanalian songs; and he hurried down the mountain to the church which called him. There he made his confession; but the priest, horror-struck at his recital, dared not give him absolution, but passed him on to another. And so he went on from one to another, till at last he was referred to the Pope himself. To the Pope he went. Urban IV. then occupied the chair of St. Peter. To him Tanhauser related the sickening story of his guilt, and prayed for absolution. Urban was a hard and stern man, and, shocked at the immensity of the sin, he thrust the penitent indignantly from him, exclaiming, "Guilt such as thine can never, never be remitted. Sooner shall this staff in my hand grow green and blossom than that God should pardon thee!"

Then Tanhauser, full of despair, and with his soul darkened, went away, and returned to the only asylum open to him, the Venusberg. But lo! three days after he had gone, Urban discovered that his pastoral staff had put forth buds, and had burst into flower. Then he sent messengers after Tanhauser, and they reached the Horsel vale to hear that a wayworn man, with haggard brow and bowed head, had just entered the Horselloch. Since then Tanhauser has not been seen.—*Mediæval Myths.*

Dickens in America.—In all earnestness we consider that our countrymen owe Mr. Dickens a tangible debt of gratitude. He colored his pictures rather highly, sometimes led astray, perhaps, by his intense feeling for the ludicrous, said some things which at the time were disagreeable to hear, but which everybody, as usual, read and reread, and which very large numbers have profited by. It should be remembered that his satire was almost always directed against superficial weakness, that is was free from anything like bitterness, and in this latter respect distinguished from much which had been written of us by such authors as Mrs. Trollope, Basil Hall, or even Sydney Smith. Moreover, if we deduct here and there for exaggerations, which are (or were) inseparable from the very nature of the man, and which are quite as freely exhibited in dealing with all classes of his own countrymen, in most of his books, including *Martin Chuzzlewit* itself, it must be acknowledged that what Mr. Dickens wrote of our manners and other social defects and absurdities was intrinsically just and true, and therefore ought properly to have been said by any one who had the wit and literary position effectively to say it. Mr. Dickens was not, like M. de Tocqueville, a political observer, but a writer of humorous and satirical romance, who could not have described scenes in this country, any more than in his own, without impregnating them with his own proper flavor, and who, had he done so, would merely have produced what would have necessarily been insipid and uninteresting. We do not hesitate to affirm that nothing better in its way could happen to us than for Mr. Dickens, in the maturity of his powers, to write of our society with the same freedom and candor, from his own point of view, as he exhibited in former years; and that we trust he may be induced to do so.

Some silly people think, or pretend to think, that Mr. Dickens will be coldly or discourteously treated among us by way of avenging the national vanity. If this were true, our claims to progress and national good sense would be ill-founded indeed. We ought surely by this time to have attained philosophy enough to laugh with our satirists rather than to abuse them. If we have not, the more we are satirized the better. To rail at a writer like "Boz," be his pleasantries ever so pungent, would be, in our present epoch, like stoning the prophets. If what he may say proves unjust we should be great enough not to feel it; if it be otherwise, we should be glad to have it said and to be the better for it. When Mr. Dickens last dealt with an American topic, he quitted it with a prophecy which, in this connection, we cannot better close than by reprinting. His hero, Martin, and his faithful attendant were just sailing away from our shores:

"'What are you thinking of so steadily?' said Martin.

"'Why, I was a-thinking, sir,' returned Mark, 'that if I was a painter, and was called upon to paint the American Eagle, how should I do it?'

"'Paint it as like an eagle as you could, I suppose.'

"'No,' said Mark. 'That wouldn't do for me, sir. I should want to draw it like a bat, for its short-sightedness; like a bantam, for its bragging; like a magpie, for its honesty; like a peacock, for its vanity; like an ostrich, for its putting its head in the mud, and thinking nobody sees it.

"'And like a Phœnix, for its power of springing from the ashes of its faults and vices, and soaring up anew into the sky!' said Martin. 'Well, Mark, let us hope so.'"

And let us hope so, too.—*Round Table.*

Remarkable Coincidence.—It is not a little singular that at the latter end of last week two great statesmen of Austria and Prussia should have met with accidents, though but fortunately of slight natures. Count Bismarck's arm was injured by being jammed by a carriage door; while on Friday, Baron Beust, in dismounting from his horse on a narrow pathway among the mountains, near Gastein, let his foot slip out of the stirrup, and he fell down a precipitous decline, rolling over and over, to the consternation of the Prince and Princess Auersberg, with whom he was riding. Happily His Excellency recovered his footing, and escaped with a few bruises on the shoulder.—*London Paper, Aug. 17.*

The Jews.—According to recent statistics, the total number of Jews in the world is 7,000,000, 3,500,000 of whom reside in Europe. In Russia the Jewish population is 1,220,000; in Austria, 853,000; in Prussia, 284,000; and in Germany, 192,000. At Frankfort-on-the-Main every sixteenth inhabitant is a Jew, and in the whole of Prussia every seventy-third. There are fewer Jews in Saxony than in any other part of Germany. In Sweden and Norway the proportion of Jews to the rest of the inhabitants is about one in 6,000. It is remarkable that in such countries as France, England and Belgium, where the Jews are under no disabilities they are less numerous than in countries where they have not yet been placed on an equality with the members of other creeds.

The Tortoise.—This is one of the most curious specimens of the fecundity of nature in inventing a variety of forms and conditions of life. The tortoise, deprived of all means of attack, is provided on the other hand with the safest retreat imaginable—a shield offering resistance to the heaviest blows, and impenetrable alike to the teeth of wild beasts and the fangs of poisonous reptiles. In the *Journal des Connaissances Médicales*, Dr. Deschamps devotes a curious article to this slowest of all creatures, in locomotion as well as in death. Francesco Redi, having deprived a tortoise of its brain, found that it could live six months without it; he cut off the head of another, but even this radical operation did not prevent the heart from beating for twelve days after. The shield of this extraordinary denizen of our globe is composed of three distinct layers: the first is a bony plate forming part of the skeleton; the next is a special osseiform envelope attached to the plate; and the third is the valuable outer shell, composed of quadrangular, pentagonal and hexagonal plates, each of which is encircled with a series of concentric grooves. Opinions differ as to the origin and formation of the shell. Some imagine it to be the result of the transsudation of the skin, but they forget to show where the skin is. Others consider it to be an epidermoid production, not unlike those which in other animals, constitute horns, hoofs, &c., but here again there are difficulties, for when one of the scales constituting the tortoise-shell falls off, we see below a white plate quite equal to it in surface and shape. Under the shell, therefore, lies its exact counterpart, with this single difference, that the lines and grooves are inversely arranged. Dr. Deschamps, after a minute investigation, has arrived at the conclusion that this solid envelope is a calcareous metamorphosis of the derma, the fibres of elastic tissues having the property of admitting of incrustation with calcareous salts. It is well known that any osseous surface exposed to the air mortifies, owing to the destruction of the periosteum, the membrane which supplies calcareous matter. This is precisely what happens when a scale of the tortoise-shell falls off; the bone below mortifies and falls off too, and both are regenerated by the action of the skin, divided into filaments which penetrate into all the grooves. In order that this action may be safely performed without any necrosis of the bone, the scale does not fall off immediately, but opens very gradually like the lid of a tobacco box, and thus affords time for the reproduction of the new scale.

The Queen's Authorship.—The book of the season is undoubtedly Her Majesty's, *The Early Years of his Royal Highness the Prince Consort.* So great was the demand for the first edition, that not a copy was to be had in the Row two days after publication. 5,000 were printed, and a second edition is in the press, consisting of 7,000 copies, nearly all of which have been ordered by the trade, so that immediately these are printed, another edition will be commenced. * * * Perhaps the public are not aware that this is not the work which was looked for and spoken of as by Her Majesty. It is known to most of the Royal Household that since Her Majesty began to reign no one could be more exacting in noting daily occurrences and events in a diary. In this she was also assisted by the Prince Consort. It is from this diary, which is now in the hands of an editor, that we are to have the Queen's long-looked-for book. Part has already been printed for private circulation, but the book will shortly be published in a handsome volume, entitled *Leaves from Our Diary*, and will contain may very interesting sketches of life at Balmoral and tours in the Highlands.—*Daily Review.*

A Somerset Witch.—At the last Axbridge Petty Sessions Ann Davis was summoned by Elizabeth Williams for cutting her arm with a knife. Complainant stated that in passing Davis' cottage on the 22d of June she offered to sell her a flower. They entered into conversation, and on leaving Davis flew at her with a knife she had concealed, and cut her in three places on the arm. In her defence Davis said that Williams was always "hagging her to death;" and in reply to a question from the Bench, said that Williams was a witch; that she could keep nothing from her; that on more than one occasion she caused her to be thrown from a cart; that she had killed her donkey and had also killed her cat. She acknowledged that she scratched Williams with a pin, believing that if she drew blood Williams would have no further power over her. The Bench thought that probably the lunatic asylum was the best place for a person entertaining such dangerous notions, but ordered her to find a surety to keep the peace for three months. Her husband, who evidently shared some of the old lady's ideas, reluctantly consented to be bound for her.—*English Paper.*

A Tunnel Through an Extinct Volcano.—The Moorhouse Tunnel, opening up the fertile plains of the Canterbury settlement in Australia, is 2,838 yards long and cost £195,000. It affords, it is believed, the first instance where a complete section of an extinct volcano has been opened out. The elaborate drawings prepared by Dr. Haast for exhibition in Paris will draw the attention of geologists to the fact, and doubtless afford the greatest satisfaction to the scientific world. The rock in the tunnel may be described as a series of lava streams and beds of tufa, intersected by vertical dykes of phonolite. The lava streams generally consist of scoria, overlaying a coarse pink trachyte, which passes gradually through shades of gray, purple and blue, into a black, finely-grained dolorite, intensely hard and tough; the lightest and softest rock being at the top and the densest and blackest at the bottom. Regarded from an engineering point of view, the work is considered eminently successful.

Lord Brougham.—The Carlisle *Journal*, reporting Lord Brougham's arrival at Brougham-hall, says: "His Lordship appeared to be in a very feeble condition, considerably more so than on his visit last year, and it seemed to require all his exertions, with the assistance of his valet, to get out of his carriage. Having descended to the platform he sat down in a chair until the train passed on, his only inquiry being as to the state of the weather, and he was then carried across the line on another chair brought for the purpose. With the assistance of his valet he walked the short distance to his carriage, which was in waiting for him, and having been assisted inside, he was driven to the Brougham-hall. We are informed that his Lordship was in as good health as could be expected, but he was suffering from the fatigue occasioned by his journey from London. Lord Brougham will attain his ninetieth year on the 19th of September next."

Still in Mourning.—It is said that although it is more than five years since the death of Prince Albert, the mourning seal in black wax continues to be affixed to all the official letters of the British Government in its several departments, nor does there appear any probability of a return to the red official seal.

Crops in Southern Georgia—The Cotton Crop.

A correspondent of the Macon *Telegraph*, writing from Quitman, Ga., Aug. 23, alludes to the great fall of rain in that section during the week previous, and says:

"I have had peculiar facilities for obtaining reliable information this week from Lowndes, Brooks and Thomas Counties, Georgia, and from Leon, Jefferson, Madison and Columbia Counties, Florida. The statement is frequent that a great portion of the weed has lost all its fruit, and that many fields cannot average one hundred pounds to the acre, and I speak from actual observation when I assert that this is the case on many plantations in this county. The crops have been well cultivated, and a finer prospect never gladdened the hearts of the laborers than existed three weeks ago; but the golden fruit has turned to ashes in the grasp, and a general gloom hangs over our whole planting community. After carefully comparing all the published data, as well as my own private correspondence on the subject, I am convinced that I am not far out of the way in stating the crop as follows:

	Bales.		Bales.
Texas	275,000	Tennessee	100,000
Georgia	225,000	South Carolina	150,000
Alabama	200,000	Florida	150,000
Mississippi	225,000	North Carolina	50,000
Louisiana	200,000	All other sources	125,000
Arkansas	125,000		

Total cotton crop..........1,825,000

It is barely possible the crop may reach 2,000,000 bales; but the recent heavy rains were general throughout the cotton region, and the disastrous effects are the same everywhere."

The *Telegraph* commenting upon this letter, says: "Our Brooks County correspondent gives a doleful account of cotton prospects in Southern Georgia and Florida. His statements are fully corroborated by other accounts from the same section. In Middle and Southwestern Georgia, also, the same state of things exists to a greater or less extent. In this vicinity the rain continues, and the crop must necessarily be cut short. From Baker County our letter gives unfavorable news, while a letter received last evening from Stewart County says: 'The caterpillars have eaten out several large cotton-fields on the Chattahoochee River, and are still on the increase. Owing to the continued wet weather, there is very little good fodder saved in this section.' From the best data, we feel sure that the calculators on the coming cotton crop will have to lower their figures. We have no hesitation now in reducing our estimate of 2,800,000, made several weeks ago, but it is impossible to approximate a correct estimate in the present uncertain condition of things."

MASSACHUSETTS.

The State-street Frauds—Trial of Julius F. Hartwell—Interesting Testimony—Close of the Case for the Prosecution.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Boston, Friday, Aug. 30, 1867.

The trial of Julius F. Hartwell, for embezzlement of Government cash, was continued in the United States Circuit Court to-day, Judges Clifford and Lowell on the Bench. The immense sum of $580,000, alleged to have been embezzled, renders the case one of peculiar importance. The Court-room, as on the four preceding days, was crowded with spectators.

The first witness called was *Julius C. T. Sivart* who said that he was in the employ of Mellen, Ward & Co. during the past year as a general business clerk; did business at the Custom-house and with Mr. Hartwell; carried coupons there to collect. Witness was asked if he took coupons to be paid before they were due.

Mr. Paine objected to the question on the ground that the indictment is so framed as to not admit of the evidence proposed, and even if such coupons were paid, it was only a repetition of what the United States Treasurer had done at divers times for the purpose of enhancing the credit of the Government. On the point raised that the proposed evidence was only designed to confirm the evidence of previous witnesses, the Court thought the objection could not be sustained, for the reason that at the time of the alledgd transaction, during the delivery of the bonds and their falling due, the relation between the defendant and the parties was that of debtor and creditor; and during that period it was but a loan; if the Government had been advised of the proceeding it might have interposed and brought the parties to account for the making of such advances, which advances, in every view of the case, was a loan. In answer to the question, witness said he had received payment on coupons from Mr. Hartwell before they were due; after the 1st of September he had been paid a week in advance before their falling due; had been so paid a dozen times, more or less; some of the coupons were gold and some currency; the gold coupons were paid in coin of various denominations, amounting to about $5,000 up to January last; the currency coupons paid in advance consisted of National Bank bills and legal-tender notes, and amounted to about $4,000; was sent to the office of the Assistant Treasury for the firm during November, December and March with sealed notes and received for them currency from Mr. Hartwell; did so five or six times; the gold was conveyed in bags, containing about $5,000 each; received currency in bags about a dozen times; the money was delivered in the office of Mellen, Ward & Co.; between October and March last took bags down to Hartwell and brought back gold—two bags at a time; the coin was generally in $20 pieces; witness said he was usually sent to the Custom-house for money by Mr. Carter; did not remember of carrying verbal messages, but was sometimes told to say "Yes" or "No" to Hartwell on a subject he did not understand.

On the cross-examination, witness said he passed the coupons to the interest clerk, who gave cards for them, and then witness handed the cards to Hartwell. Went with the sealed notes to Hartwell during business hours; there was no secrecy when the gold and currency were delivered; brought back the gold in the same bags he carried away from the office; could not remember whether Mr. Whittle was at hand at the time of the delivery of the money, but he might have been near Hartwell on those occasions; remembers seeing other parties take away gold and currency.

Henry S. Washburn was the next witness. He had known the prisoner about four years; witness said he met Hartwell on the ferry-boat about a week after the transaction, and expressed to him his sympathy; prisoner said he had got into difficulty in consequence of loaning money to Mellen, Ward & Co., and detailed the manner in which that trouble occurred; the money Hartwell had loaned the firm of Mellen, Ward & Co. was for the purpose of "turning" certain "corners" in speculation, and he expected to get it all back, and he felt confident of making the Government whole.

Wm. C. Culver said he visited Mr. Hartwell's house and asked prisoner if he thought he hadn't been cheated by Mellen, Ward & Co.: Hartwell replied that he thought he had; the first amount was $40,000; did not know what was done with the money; prisoner told him that $1,000,000 or $1,200,000 in all had been loaned; something was said about his cash account, which had been made square; it was immaterial with him, Hartwell said, whether the Newtonville Bank and Mellen, Ward & Co. were made whole, so long as he made the Government whole.

William C. Ireland, book-keeper for the late firm of Mellen, Ward & Co., testified substantially as follows, having declined, in accordance with instructions from the Court, to answer such questions as might tend to criminate himself: His duties were those of stock and collection clerk; often went to the Custom-house; between Oct. 1 last and March 1 last did not collect money on coupons before they were due; nor did not collect money only when giving its equivalent; once took a sealed note from the firm to Mr. Hartwell and received a bag containing currency, which he took to the office and laid on the counter; did not know the amount; it was in January last.

Kimball Easterbrook, a bookkeeper in the office of Mellen, Ward & Co., was put on the stand, and was questioned whether an account had been kept between the firm and Hartwell. Objection was made on the ground that witness might criminate himself, and the Court sustained the objection.

Charles H. Davis, another clerk, was also called, but the Court decided that his testimony was not admissible.

Frederick A. Churchill, a broker, and a relative of the defendant, had had conversations with Hartwell in regard to the loans of Mellen, Ward & Co.; witness saw Hartwell at his office on the 1st of March, about 11 o'clock. The question was asked the defendant in regard to the loans to Mellen, Ward & Co. Witness saw Hartwell in his office, in Boston, on the first day of March. [At this point Mr. Hyde asked the witness to state the conversation he had. Mr. Paine objected thereto. The Judge stated that if the witness, in his conversation with Hartwell, had done or said anything that would criminate himself, he need not answer; but that if he had not done or said anything, it was his duty to answer.] Mr. Hyde then proceeded to question witness, but witness declined to answer each and every question.

The Court then took a recess.

On the resumption of the proceedings, W. H. Sargeant and A. B. Chute, the former specie counter and the latter having charge of the fractional currency department, were examined with reference to their duties and their relations to Mr. Hartwell, but no new facts were elicited. With these witnesses the testimony for the Government closed.

THE DEFENCE.

R. M. Morse, Jr., junior counsel for the defendant, asked the Court to instruct the jury to give a verdict for his client. He submitted a motion to quash the indictment.

Judge Clifford stated that the Court were unable to agree on the motion to quash. They were unable to agree on the question whether the defendant was charged with the safe-keeping, transfer and disbursement of public money. They also differ in opinion as to whether a penalty is prescribed in section 3 of the Act of 1866, unless it applies to the officers enumerated in the last clause. They therefore have concluded to certify the points upon which they disagree to Washington, and the counsel will submit their briefs. The case will be continued until an answer to the certificate is received. If the motion is sustained the cause falls; if denied the case will be in order for trial. The Court understands that the questions involved in this case apply to those that follow in connection with its subject matter.

The whole allegation in the counts is that he was charged with the safe keeping of said money, alone They cited evidence to prove that defendant had only one parcel of keys of the three parcels held by clerks in the office, and consequently could not be entirely responsible; and no evidence appears that he was charged with the transfer of public money. The payment of the coupons was made upon a check being presented, having been certified to by another clerk. Defendant was only authorized to exchange money for drafts. Respecting the last seven counts drawn under the Act of 1866, no penalty was affixed thereto. The Court should instruct that his client is entitled to an acquittal.

The Judge overruled the motion, and said it was competent for the Court to decide the questions of law now, as well as when the motion was made to quash the indictment, and preferred to hear the evidence for the defence.

Only one witness was examined, Mr. Whittle, who testified that it had been the custom to cash immature coupons for the accommodation of banks and holders of large amounts, by direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The defence here rested.

The Court stated that the Judges were unable to unite on the question whether the defendant was charged with the safe keeping, transfer and disbursement of public money. They also differed in opinion as to whether a penalty is prescribed in the act of 1866. Unless it applies to the officers enumerated in the last clause, the case would therefore be turned into a certificate of opinion and sent to the United States Supreme Court and argued there. If it is there decided in favor of the defendant, that of course ends the trial. If desired the case will be in order for trial. The questions involved in this case apply to all the irregularities.

The case of Charles Burrell *vs.* The City of Boston, which involves over $800,000, claimed by Mr. Burrell for furnishing Boston with recruits during the war, comes up for trial on Monday next.

VIGIL.

Revenue Officer Guilty of Fraud.—The Greenville (S. C.) *Mountaineer*, of the 22d inst., says that Dayton R. Gage, Revenue Officer, has been found guilty of extortion in office as Assistant Assessor, before the United States District Court, Judge Bryan presiding. The prisoner was sentenced to imprisonment in the jail at Greenville till the 19th of March, 1868, pay a fine of $200 and the cost of prosecution, and, as the prescribed legal consequence, be forever incapable of holding office under the United States Government.

NOTES OF PLEASURE TRAVEL.

Up the Penobscot—Places of Interest on the Route—Historical Notes—Bangor and its Future—How They Strike Oil in Maine—Mount Katahdin—A Trip to its Summit—Iron Works.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Bangor, Me., Tuesday, Aug. 27, 1867.

Turning my back upon Mt. Desert, with its attractions substantial and pleasures ephemeral, I retraced my journey as far as Castine for the purpose of going up the beautiful Penobscot River to Bangor, and thence to Mt. Katahdin.

Castine is delightfully situated on the south side of the Peninsula of Majorbiguyduce, at the head of Penobscot Bay. About the time the treaty of Breda was ratified, Mons. Vincent de St. Castine appeared among the Tarratines, one of the three tribes of the Etechemins, and settled here, since called by his name. And it was here that the Plymouth Colony had a trading-house as early as 1626, being the first English establishment of the kind on the northern Atlantic coast; and such was the jealousy excited in the minds of Europeans by the existence of this post and the large business it enjoyed with the natives, that the peninsula for nearly fifty years was occupied alternately by the English, French and Dutch. But the French were the favorites among the Tarratines. Their religious creeds and rites and companionable manners had a singular influence over the natives. Here Aulney de Charnisy landed in 1635, and captured the trading post and drove the owners out of the country. Gov. Winslow, of the Plymouth Colony, went to England to complain of this encroachment, but he was shut up in prison four months because he was a Puritan. In 1644, through the trickery of "the magistrates, elders and merchants of Massachusetts," the trading post came into the possession of La Tour, an ambitious Protestant Frenchman. That was a contemptible controversy that afterward took place between the Plymouth Colony and D'Aulny, and the unhappy end of La Tour was a lesson on the folly of presumption. Baron de Castine, who had early acquired a taste for rural scenes, was of noble family, and had wealth, influence, and military knowledge. At the close of the French war his regiment, then at Quebec, was disbanded, but instead of returning to the borders of the Pyrenean mountains, Castine "threw himself upon the savages." He occupied the place where D'Aulney had resided; went into trade, learned to speak the Indian dialect, and by his fascinating address and manners obtained such power and influence over the natives that he was their "tutelar god." His conduct was a mystery to all, but strikingly so when he took unto himself five Tarratine wives, and lived with them all by changes. Castine the "younger," was an only son by the daughter of Madockamando, Sagamore of the tribe. In 1688, too wary to be made a prisoner by surprise, Baron Castine escaped from the "minions" of Governor Andros, but was afterwards allowed to return to his habitation in peace. Castine afterward resided here until his death. His son returned to France. The village of Castine reached its growth some years since. It is a lovely place for tourists, and its advantages for boating and fishing are unequalled. On the approach by water the settlement is hid from view by the "risings." Castine is said to possess the finest location of any place on the whole Atlantic coast.

Leaving Castine and passing up the bay, Orphan Island is seen, which divides the waters of the Penobscot into two branches. This island contains about five thousand acres, and took its name from an orphan lady who inherited a portion of the famous Waldo patent. Just below the south end of this island the circumvallations of old Fort Pawnal are visible, erected over one hundred years ago. As our trusty yacht divides the waters of the bay, Dram Point and Marsh Bay are approached. On the western shore Frankfort is seen, nestled under the hills like a diamond in an emerald setting, and Belfast further west, and Hampden, further north, are passed. Up the river affords a fine panoramic view on either shore. Nature and culture are happily blended. The high banks, rocky and rugged cliffs and promontories, villages that dot the banks like "dimples on a maiden's cheek," and beautiful intervals that relieve the curious conglomerate bolders and castellated crags, overgrown with gray lichen, attract the vision, and render the soil up the river one of peculiar delight and satisfaction. As we approach Bangor the banks become less elevated, and the enchanting expanse of the river is crowded by nature into narrowness. The Penobscot is 200 miles long from its fountains to where it loses itself in the bay. From Bangor to the mouth of the river, it is about forty miles, and sixty to the sea.

Bangor is one of the most thriving cities in the State. It is emphatically a lumbering place. Pine boards everywhere are piled up, like "Pelion on Ossa," awaiting transportation. The trade, I am informed, is dull at present, but a revival in the market is confidently expected in the Autumn. The late heavy rains will be the means of putting thousands of dollars into the pockets of mill-owners. Bangor, like several other cities in Maine, has railroad on the brain. Work on the European and North American Railway is progressing as rapidly as the most sanguine could wish. When Bangor and St. John are put in intimate connection by means of the iron ribbon, the former city expects to make an immense stride in material progress. It is fortunately located. It has all the elements to become a place of more than ordinary importance. It is backed up by good agricultural, mining and lumbering districts, and with an enterprising and frugal people it cannot fail, sooner or later, to realize the Bangor of its hopes. Bangor took its name from an old church tune, and was formerly a part of the plantation of Kenduskeag. In 1814 the place received an unexpected visit from the English, who inflicted much damage upon the property of the citizens, and also carried off a large amount of booty.

Although Maine is without her quotations of oil stock in Wall or State streets, yet she has an article to deal in that is worth to her more than a thousand "Pitholes" of petroleum. It is at this season of the year that many of the hardy sons of the State, living along the coast, "strike ile"—not by boring, but by "seineing" the fish known as menhaden, vulgarly called "porgy." There are no people on the face of the earth that turn the "wealth of the sea" to so profitable an account as the veritable Down-Easter. He not only makes the waters of the rivers leap to the music of the sawmill, or parts those of the salty ocean with the fishing-smack, but he gobbles the oily fish to press it, that the triumphs of chemistry may transfer the oleaginous product to the outsides of our houses, to the hair of the belle that glides through the ball-room, or to dress the salads that tempt the palate of the epicure. On the way up Penobscot Bay my attention was attracted to a number of boats moving silently under sail, as though maneuvring to some purpose. It was a "porgy fleet," preparing to throw a seine for the capture of barrels of that fish. The menhaden go in schools, and it requires considerable skill to trap them. The drawing of the seine is attended with a good deal of anxiety, as any blunder would be equivalent to a large loss of greenbacks. The ends of the seine drawn together, its circumference is speedily diminished, and the fish are secured with hand nets. At one catching I saw six hundred barrels of the fish. At the factory where the porgy is manipulated there is a decided stink, worse than the combined smells that rise from an Augean Stable. The process of extracting the oil from the fish is a simple one. As fast as received, the porgies are emptied into a steaming vat, and when sufficiently cooked they are subjected to a powerful screw pressure, the oil and water passing into tanks, and the two elements separating, the water is drawn off. It is calculated that fifteen barrels of fish will make one barrel of oil. The oil is shipped to Boston principally, where it is refined and made to answer a number of purposes. The residue of the fish is an unequaled fertilizer, and is worth from $12 to $20 per ton. Much of this "chum," as it is called, is sent to Southern cities, where it commands a ready sale. The catching of porgies along the coast of Maine is now an established business, and a large amount of capital is invested in it.

When in my schoolboy days I was put through the study of geography, and rambled in imagination along the sides of noted mountains, I made a sacred promise to myself that when I became a man, I would at some time realize some of the glories of those grand and lofty tumblings of nature. Seventy miles lay between me and Mount Katahdin over the route to Passadumkeag town, holding that broad pyramid, "the distinctest mountain on all this side the continent," being through a tolerably well traveled country, no obstacle intervened. With good horses, good roads, congenial companions, and a diversified country, presenting field, forest, river, waterfall, and all the contrasts of nature, the trip was accomplished in a free-and-easy style in a couple of days. One cannot in a single letter do justice to a trip to the summit of Mount Katahdin, therefore I will not attempt it. But comparatively isolated as it is up among the rivers and lakes of the forty-sixth parallel, where the Penobscot wanders at its marshy feet, and too remote or at one side to be honored by the *habitués* of the White Hills, Mount Katahdin stands like a monarch with whitened head, overlooking a vast and enchanting prospect. The first in point of magnitude and height in New-England, excepting the "risings" in New-Hampshire, it reaches an altitude of 5,385 feet. The ascent is surprisingly easy, and about a mile from the summit there is an absence of vegetation, only the vine and low plants relieving the comparative barrenness. The distance round the mountain is about a dozen miles, and the top is an almost level plain of solid rock, about half a mile long. If there is anything calculated to make one feel his insignificance, it is when standing on a spot of earth above the clouds, and his respiration affected by an atmosphere more impalpable than the gossamer. I did not tarry on the summit but a mortal hour, but before the mist encircled the mountain I enjoyed the finest view of my existence. My mind was led from nature up to the great Architect of nature as I dwelt with ecstasy over landscape, apostrophied valleys, with their green verdure, and their streams glistening like so many melted mirrors. The physical configuration presented to the vision developed a good idea of the country. Around the bottom of the mountain, except on the north side, are table lands which for miles rise in gentle acclivity to its base and appear like a plain. At the northeast is an unbroken view as far as the eye can reach until it rests on the far-off highlands west of the Bay Chaleur, which receives the waters of the Restigouche and divides a portion of Upper Canada from New-Brunswick in the forty-eighth parallel of latitude. It is a sudden look over into the Queen's dominions, in continuity with the St. Lawrence, and affords a continent in miniature of undulating forest of hills and valleys, interspersed with lakes and streams. Facing sunshine the vision peers into the forests of New-Brunswick and over against the sky Newfoundland. In the intervening space is the promising Aroostook country, the placid Schoodics, at the southeast, developing their crescent outline; and at the northeast, Mars Hill, with its easy swell and perpendicular steepness looking down into the St. John's River. At the south, Mount Desert, one hundred and twenty miles as the crow flies, lifts its gray turrets in the air like pinnacles from the bosom of the ocean. Katahdin, with his hoary locks, swelling in the north, as seen from the dark isles is "faint as smoke-wreath, white and thin," but in his majesty he first catches the rays of calm sunshine over beautiful landscape, and leaves Mount Desert to kiss the glowing sunset across purpling distance. Again, while not forgetting glassy Chesuncook Lake, one of the great cisterns of the Penobscot, lying almost at the foot of the mountain, at the southwest is Moosehead Lake, the largest body of fresh water in New-England; and beyond and against the sky, the blue tops of Mount Bigelow and the Saddleback greet the granite hills of New-Hampshire. Looking toward sunset the eye wanders over landscape until it meets the ridge that forms the dividing line between Maine and Canada, where spring the sources of the Chaudiere and the Kennebec Rivers. While thus viewing a vast and enchanting scene I had a yearning desire to mount still higher, and more than once asked myself the question—

"Why has man not a *telescopic eye*?"

It is related by the old settlers that the Indians, many moons ago, refused to visit the summit of Katahdin, superstitiously believing it the abode of an evil spirit called "Pamola," who had killed a number of their tribe while making the ascent. On the return I met a party of ladies and gentlemen from New-Jersey, who, finding themselves enveloped in mist, had abandoned all effort to reach the top of the mountain that day. Detailing my experience, their disappointment was only the more aggravated.

South of Mount Katahdin are extensive iron works. The Belfast and Moorehead Railroad, contemplated and actually begun, will tap the agricultural and mineral section of this part of the State, and when completed cannot fail to develop its immense resources. The country roundabout is sparsely settled. The settlements in counties are known as "plantations."

L.

THE COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Where it is and What it Does—The Class of Cases which Come Before it—"Tombs Shysters."

As a general thing the courts of this City are closed for several weeks during the hot weather, and Judges, clerks, counsel and clients betake themselves to the seashore, to the country, the trout streams, or to such other places of recreation as their fancy leads them. For a brief season these gentlemen, usually so busy, are afforded an opportunity to become acquainted with their wives and children, such of them as are possessed of those domestic comforts, and those who are not are permitted the opportunity of negotiating for a future supply. But while the higher Courts enjoy their Summer recess and the attendants upon them are allowed to recuperate and prepare for the duties of the coming season, there is a lower court whose sessions cannot be remitted, where the judges, clerks and counsel must be in constant attendance in order to dispose of the multiplicity of cases which accumulate from day to day. This is the Court of Special Sessions, which sits at the Tombs three days in the week. It is presided over by two Police Magistrates, whose duty it is to dispose of those minor cases which are sent up from the Police Courts, and which are of that class that cannot be settled by a single magistrate sitting as a Police Justice.

The room in which the Court of Special Sessions is held is in the centre of the Tombs building, and while it is spacious in its dimensions, it is far too circumscribed to accommodate the crowd of prisoners, their friends, disinterested spectators and counsel which there assemble on trial days. At the far end of this room, facing the door, is the bench behind which sits the presiding magistrate and the phonographic reporter of the Court. In front of the magistrate, at a desk not quite so high as that occupied by the justice, sits the clerk and his assistants, while on a level with these gentlemen, and in close proximity to the "ear of the Court," a box for witnesses is placed. In front of the Clerk seats and desks are arranged for counsel, while nearer the door, and separated by an iron railing from the Court officials, numerous seats are placed for spectators. A side door leads out upon an outside platform, which is connected by "the bridge of sighs" with the cells within the gloomy prison. Near this side door in the Court-room is a small "cage," wherein the prisoners to be tried are confined during the session of Court, or until their cases are disposed of—the women separated from the men by a thin board partition. A few policemen scattered here and there, and a goodly show of busy reporters for the daily papers, stationed at the left of the magistrate, complete the picture.

On trial days this room is crowded to suffocation with persons of all classes, nearly every one of whom is in some manner interested in the fate of one or more of the prisoners whose case is on the docket for the day. Fifty cases is a fair average for a day's work in the Special Sessions, the number occasionally falling short a few, but more frequently overrunning that number by many. The spectators' benches being filled, the prisoners to be tried all being safely in the cage, precisely at 9 o'clock Justice Dowling or Justice Kelly, or frequently both together, enter, and the crier, with the customary "hear ye, hear ye," opens the Court. Commencing with the first case on the docket, the sitting magistrate patiently wades through the long list, giving to each case its fair share of attention, hearing the most contradictory stories from opposing witnesses, and listening to the cheap arguments and worse law of counsel until he believes himself fairly possessed of the merits of each case, when he summarily announces his decision. Thereupon a policeman speedily releases the accused or hastens back to the prison cell the sentenced criminal, while another official hastily brings from the "cage" another prisoner to go through the same performance. The cases tried here are naturally of a trivial character. You will see of a morning all classes of crime represented by all classes of criminals, men, women and children. Here the frightened, almost naked, and half famished little girl of six or seven years, bareheaded and barefooted, charged with the high crime of begging in the street, and there the blear-eyed, whisky-soaked old man of sixty, maudlinly protesting that he is innocent of having stolen and pawned the coat of his equally drunken and depraved companion. Between these two extremes there will be seen the spruce and dapper-looking young pickpocket, the gaily-dressed and brazen-faced prostitute, the hardened burglar, the amphibious river thief, scores of pugnacious Celts of both sexes, and, in short, every class and every description of offenders against the morals and peace of society, save and except those heavy, genteel swindlers whose depredations amount to thousands of dollars, and who are taken before higher Courts with more respectable surroundings, where justice is neither so swift nor so sure. The most numerous class of cases tried at the Court of Special Sessions are those for assault and battery. A majority of these originate in tenement-houses, where large numbers of families, with large quantities of children, are crowded together like cattle in a pen. Children get to quarreling, the parents interfere, words lead to blows, and speedily a whole neighborhood is engaged in a row of the Donnybrook Fair order. The testimony in these cases is of the most conflicting, and frequently of the most amusing character, while the "war of words" which frequently ensues between opposing witnesses is beyond the control of the Court or its officers, and not unfrequently results in the summary locking up of the loquacious delinquents. Children of the street afford this Court much business also; and while the magistrate is usually severe with second or third offenders, he uses every exertion to reform those who are brought before him for the first time, often persuading employers to "try them once more," or finding employment for the friendless and forsaken. The class of lawyers which frequent this Court is not such as one would care to employ in a case of any magnitude, and have justly earned for themselves the title of "Tombs Shysters." While there are few—a very few—honest ones among them, the majority of them possess reputations quite the reverse. They work for almost any price, and take their pay in anything they can get. The reply which an English lawyer once made when charged with having defended a client for less than the established price, that "he took all the fellow had," might well apply to the Tombs lawyers. They have been known to defend men for burglary and take their pay in stolen goods, to plead for a pickpocket and swindle him out of all he had made by his theft. The magistrates do all in their power to prevent the poor people who are brought before them employing these swindling harpies, but they are powerless to do away with the evil entirely, and the fleecing of the unfortunate continues.

The Court of Special Sessions is one of the institutions of New-York. No better place can be found for the study of character in low life, and a morning spent there cannot fail to repay the curious. More business is done here in a single day than is transacted in a week in any other Court, and generally quite as satisfactorily. The presiding magistrates are men who have been so placed for many years as to make them familiar with the class of persons with whom they mostly have to deal, and while they are prompt to punish the vicious and the wilfully bad, they ever sympathize with the weak and unfortunate. The necessities of a great city like New-York require some such Court as the Special Sessions, and while there are errors in its formation and the laws governing it, it is hard to see how the large class of petty offenders could be disposed of without some such tribunal. As it now is, there is no Summer vacation for those who are attached to it in an official capacity.

An Important Decision in North Carolina—Colored Jurymen.

From the Norfolk (Va.) Journal, Aug. 29.

At the Superior Court, held in Williamston, Martin County, N. C., last Monday, Judge Daniel G. Fowle made a most important decision, whereby colored men were admitted as jurors, not by virtue of military order, but under the laws of the State of North Carolina. It will be remembered that the order of Gen. Sickles, which directed that negroes should be put on juries in North Carolina, was revoked. When Judge Fowle opened his Court in Martin, the jury, which consisted in part of negroes, was dismissed on account of legal informality in its appointment, and it was evident that the freedmen thought his Honor was taking advantage of the revocation of Sickles' order to exclude them from the jury. Great was their satisfaction, therefore, when the Judge announced that no man could be excluded from the jury on account of color, under the laws of the State of North Carolina. His Honor said that three qualifications were necessary for a juror—good character, intelligence and a freehold; and that when a negro possessed these and was duly drawn, he must be put on the jury. The Judge stated that since the abolition of slavery in 1865 by the State of North Carolina, there was nothing in the laws of the State to exclude colored men from acting as jurors; and since the passage of the Civil Rights Bill, giving them all the rights of white men, they were fully entitled to act in this capacity. When the new jury was drawn, three colored men were found on it. The first cases decided by them was the State *vs.* Warren Lilly, colored, for larceny. The fact that the accused had stolen a quantity of fodder having been fully established, the jury retired and then immediately brought in a verdict of "guilty;" the three colored jurors being as prompt in their decision as the whites. Colored jurors are now recognized by the laws of the Old North State, and in this respect she may be said to be thoroughly "reconstructed."

The Assassination Conspirators at the Dry Tortugas—How They Spend Their Time.

The following is taken from a letter received in Washington from the Dry Tortugas:

Fort Jefferson, Fla., Aug. 18, 1867.

There are but few prisoners here now, forty-five in all, and two-thirds of them, if not more, are United States soldiers, who have been sent here for various crimes, principally desertion. The conspirators are lodged like the other prisoners in the second tier of casemates. Their quarters are cool, dry and airy, and command quite as pleasant a view as there is. They manage to live pretty well with their Government rations and what their friends send them. Arnold is employed as a clerk, and seems satisfied. Spangler and O'Laughlin work at their trade as carpenters. Mudd works now in the carpenter-shop, and is getting quite handy with the tools. They all are in excellent health, but are a little thinner than is natural for them. They have the benefit of the library, and Mudd and Arnold read some. On the whole they are much better off than they would be anywhere else, I believe; certainly they are better off than any other prisoners I ever saw.

Destructive Fire in Conneautville, Penn.—Two Acres Burned Over.

Correspondence of the Erie (Penn.) Dispatch.

Conneautville, Penn.,
Wednesday, Aug. 28, 1867.

The most destructive fire which this section has ever known broke out on the corner of Main and Centre streets about 12:30 o'clock last night, and a strong south wind blowing at the time made all efforts at stopping its ravages unsuccessful, until the entire north side of Centre and Main streets were a mass of smoking ruins. Fifteen buildings, directly in the business centre of the town, are destroyed, including the large three-story Schofield Block, and eleven firms are burnt out, but few saving even a portion of their stocks. The fire was stopped on reaching Courtright's brick block, in which the *Courier* office was located, but the presses and material were removed in safety. The Presbyterian Church, several squares from the conflagration, was set on fire by a falling spark and burned to the ground. The fire is supposed to have been the work of incendiaries, and several arrests have been made of thieves engaged in plundering. Loss, as yet impossible to get at, variously estimated at from $100,000 to $200,000, partly covered by insurance. Nearly every building in the north end of the town was set on fire by sparks, but all were extinguished.

Forged Vouchers.—A Washington dispatch of the 29th inst. to the Boston *Post* says: "Another raid upon the Paymaster-General's office is reported to-day. Capt. Mills, late Quartermaster of the Thirty first Ohio Volunteers, wrote to Gen. Schoeff, of this city, that he held a number of vouchers which required the General's approval. Gen. Schoeff replied requesting Capt. Mills to forward his vouchers to this city, and he would approve such as upon examination he found correct. The Captain having thus procured the General's signature, proceeded to forge the same, and actually drew from the Chicago banks $8,000 on these fraudulent vouchers. Telegrams to-day announced the facts, and steps have been taken for Capt. Mills' arrest."

Montgomery Cotton Market.—About fifty bales of new cotton was received in this city last week. Yesterday we noticed several bales of the new crop on our streets, which was selling at 21½ cents, the buyer paying the tax. On and after the 1st of September next, the tax on cotton will be 2½ cents per pound instead of 3, as now collected. It is believed that about 300 bales will be received during the present week. Our brokers and buyers are in the market, and a brisk trade is anticipated. It is estimated that not less than 80,000 bales will be received in Montgomery during the ensuing season.—*Montgomery (Ala.) Mail, Aug. 27.*

Gen. Shields.—A correspondent writing from Carrollton, Mo., says: "I met Gen. James Shields here. He is living on a small farm three miles from town, in a very secluded manner, working his farm mostly with his own hands. The General is looking very well, is as young in appearance, and in much better health then while in Minnesota. He does not mix in politics, and seems to be seeking a quiet life; has two small children, one of recent date, and all doing as well as could be expected."

Major Gee.—The many friends of Major John H. Gee, formerly commandant of the Confederate Prison at Salisbury, and who underwent such a tedious trial before a Military Commission in this city, will regret to hear that a private letter reports him as dying of consumption near Tallahassee, Fla.—*Raleigh (N. C.) Progress, Aug. 25.*

GENERAL ITEMS.

The grain harvest in Northern Iowa is nearly finished. The yield of oats is large and will average from forty-five to fifty bushels per acre. Of wheat there will be a full average crop. A sort of blight has injured some varieties sown on old land. Corn is looking remarkably well, and, if it has time to mature, there will be the largest yield that there has been in that section for several years. Potatoes and other crops promise an abundant yield.

The Committee of the First Corps, Army of the Potomac, having charge of the Reynolds Monument, have decided to erect a semi-colossal statue of the General, in military uniform, on a site already selected in the Soldiers' National Cemetery at Gettysburgh. The Treasurer reported $6,910 57 on hand. About $2,500 more is needed to complete the monument.

Major James W. Kirk, detective on the force of Massachusetts State Police, died in Chelsea on the 24th ult. He served with distinction in the Eighth and Fifteenth Massachusetts Batteries, and in the Ninety-first New-York Volunteers, and was formerly in the regular service.

Mrs. Mary McCunn, of Brighton, Mass., who was arrested last Fall upon suspicion of having set fire to the barn of Mrs. Edmund Rice, and who has since been discharged, has commenced an action of tort against the persons who arrested her, claiming $3,000 damages from each, on the ground that she was illegally arrested and imprisoned by them.

The resignations of all the Faculty of the University of North Carolina have been tendered to the Board of Trustees and accepted to take effect at the December annual meeting of the Board, when new elections will be had.

The potato rot is troubling the farmers in the vicinity of Columbus, Ohio.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, SEPT. 1. 1867.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Friday, the Emperor Napoleon arrived at Amiens, where he made a few remarks. He considered that the enthusiastic receptions which had been extended to him throughout the country attested the patriotism of the people and their confidence in the Government. Alluding briefly to the Mexican question, he did not think French honor had been tarnished or French prestige impaired. The late events in Germany had left France tranquil, and she would remain so. He was certain that the peace of Europe would not be disturbed. In conclusion, he expressed his desire for the establishment of more liberal institutions, and wider and more active trade, and which, he assured his enthusiastic listeners, he would do his utmost to promote.

Yesterday, Mme. Ristori sailed from Brest for the United States.

The French Academy has awarded the prize of poetry to M. Grenier. The subject assigned to the competitors for the prize was "The Death of Abraham Lincoln."

The Danish Press, in discussing the reported proposition of the United States for the purchase of the Isle of St. Thomas, favor the sale.

The little schooner yacht *John T. Ford*, Capt. Gold, which sailed from Baltimore on the 3d of June last for Paris, was capsized when almost at her journey's end. On the 19th of August, when entering the English Channel, a sudden squal upset the little craft. One person (name not ascertained) was saved.

GENERAL.

The Constitutional Convention met at the usual hour yesterday. On motion of Mr. Hale, and by unanimous consent, the report of the Committee on the Judiciary was amended by adding the following in relation to the Supreme Court: "One half of the justices in each department shall reside in each district of such department at the time of their election." The Standing Committee on Future Amendments and Revisions to the Constitution submitted a report concluding with an article providing how future amendments to the Constitution shall be made. The consideration of the report of the Committee on the Powers and Duties of the Legislature was resumed in Committee of the Whole. The pending question was on the appointment of a Solicitor of Claims. An amendment providing that the Solicitor may be removed on the recommendation of the Court, and that the Legislature may abolish the office whenever it may be deemed expedient for the interests of the State to do so was adopted. The section providing that the Legislature shall not grant any extra compensation to any public officer was taken up and discussed, but without having come to a vote the Convention adjourned to Monday evening.

The great prize fight between Jones and McCool, which resulted in the victory of the latter, was yesterday witnessed by three thousand persons, including many respectable citizens of different sections of the Western country. R. Hunt, of New-Orleans, was the referee. Jones was terribly mutilated, and it is feared that his injuries may prove fatal. Wm. Carroll, of St. Louis, has offered to match Jim Elliott, of Cleveland, against McCool for the sum of $1,000, the fight to take place within three months, near St. Louis.

Gen. Grant has issued an important order to district commanders, created under the act of March 2, 1867, forbidding them to make any appointments to civil offices of persons who have been removed by themselves or their predecessors in command.

Our advices from Havana *via* Punta Rosa are dated Aug. 27. A quarrel had, it is said, taken place between Capt.-Gen. Manzano and Señor Lara, Chief of the Administration. The new system of taxation was enforced on the 26th.

J. S. Kirby, late a telegraph operator and agent of the Union Pacific Railway, at Topeka, Kansas, committed sucide at Americus, last Thursday. It is said he was a defaulter to the company in the sum of about $5,000.

LOCAL.

A destructive fire occurred yesterday afternoon in the brick building No. 59 Nassau-street. Property valued at $21,000 was consumed. The losses are mainly covered by insurance. The fire originated in the workshop of Edward Sebring, a chaser of metals, and was occasioned by the ignition of turpentine, into which he was plunging some heated metal in the process of manufacture.

The Citizens' Association, in a letter over the signature of their Chairman, Mr. Peter Cooper, enter an indignant protest against the lavish expenditure incurred in the fitting of armories and drill-rooms. The letter is addressed to the President of the Board of Supervisors, and is formidable in its array of figures.

The charges preferred at the Court of Special Sessions yesterday were 53 in number: 25 of assault and battery, 23 of petit larceny, 2 of cruelty to animals, 1 of misdemeanor, and 2 of picking pockets. In a number of these postponements of trial were granted. But few of those remaining for trial proved to be of more than ordinary interest.

The examination into the charges concerning the Royal Insurance bond robbery was continued before Justice Hogan at the Tombs yesterday. The time was occupied in cross-examining Mrs. Griffin. The proceedings will be resumed to-morrow.

The number of deaths in the City during the week ending on Saturday, Aug. 31, was 580—being 28 less than for the previous week, and 67 less than for the corresponding week of the year 1866.

Jamaica—A Warning to the United States.

The more light that is thrown upon the late Jamaica "insurrection," as it is called, the more clearly does it appear that the blacks in that island have been "more sinned against than sinning." Since their complete emancipation in 1838 they have had no voice in making their own laws; they have enjoyed only personal freedom, while they were still, politically, the slaves of their former owners. In every way have they been oppressed and robbed, systematically and unceasingly, under cover of laws made by the ruling white aristocracy. The injustice done them in the matter of wages, immediately after they obtained their freedom, is notorious, and its evil effects are felt to this day. They were generally underpaid, and frequently not paid at all. Of course this tended to alienate them from the whites. In addition to this, however, attempts were repeatedly made to do without them altogether. For this purpose immigration schemes were tried. First, several thousand English, German, Irish and Scotch laborers were introduced. This experiment failed. Then small supplies of Africans, captured from slave-ships, Indian and Chinese coolies, and Portuguese were tried, but with no better success. Since 1863 all immigration has ceased, and it is now generally admitted that the plan has been a failure, and the cost has been ruinous. It is estimated that between 1843 and 1863 nearly 11,000 of these immigrants have perished, having been killed, in fact, by their unaccustomed labor and by the climate. But in addition to these attempts to keep down the wages of the native colored people, they have been denied education. The trifling amount appropriated by the British Parliament for schools yearly, after emancipation was granted, was entirely withheld in 1846, and ceased from that date. Charitable contributions from abroad were withdrawn. The Jamaica Legislature, instead of assuming the burden of education thus thrown upon it, reduced its grants for educational purposes to smaller and smaller proportions of late years. Only a little over twelve cents a head were spent for public schools. This fact, admitted by all, proves conclusively the charge that the Jamaica oligarchy grossly and scandalously neglected the education of the people. But this neglect was not so injurious, or at least it did not provoke so much ill-feeling, as the imposition of laws taxing the poor negroes for the benefit of the white ruling class. From a table recently published, which gives a list of Jamaica import duties in 1840 and 1865, it appears that estate and plantation owners were greatly favored by the Legislature, while the poor black people were exorbitantly taxed. The latter were compelled to pay high prices for fish, pork, flour and for cotton goods. Their cattle, their carts, their boats were taxed far more heavily than similar articles used by white plantation-owners. It is not surprising that a people so defrauded and oppressed should fail to make progress and should feel discontented. The only remarkable circumstance in the case is that they submitted so long and so patiently. Had they been a turbulent or sanguinary race the "insurrection" under Gov. Eyre would have broken out much sooner, and would have involved the whole island in a war of races.

The "white man's Government" in Jamaica was sustained for nearly thirty years upon the ground that the negroes were an inferior race, naturally lazy, thriftless, and incapable of self-government. The same theory is advocated in this country. The facts just stated in regard to Jamaica show that if this theory be carried into practice here, it must end in demoralizing both whites and blacks, and eventually in bloodshed far exceeding anything of the kind recorded in history. In Jamaica the negroes killed twenty-two white men, wounded thirty-four, burned five houses and robbed twenty. In retaliation the white men on the same day killed ten and wounded twenty negroes; and afterwards four hundred and thirty-nine were executed by sentence of Courts-martial, or shot without trial, or killed otherwise; six hundred were flogged, and one thousand houses were burned. Every house burned and every drop of blood shed in this affair is a most impressive warning to us against the aristocratic theory of white man's government; and it is a warning which cannot be too often impressed upon the public mind during the progress of reconstruction.

The Lack of Cheap and Rapid Facilities for Getting Out of Town.

Noble as was the gift of Mr. George Peabody to the workingmen of London—an entire square or block of houses, designed and built expressly that they might have every comfort and convenience for the artisan, and which was to be let at the very minimum, if not an absolutely nominal rent—the offering was one which American mechanics would rather "swap" off for something else. What the Yankee workman desires in the way of aid, is not that some one should help him, but that he should have a fair chance to help himself.

The erection of one, or a score of buildings in New-York, on the plan of Peabody, would do infinitesimally little toward giving the mass of our workingmen better or more wholesome houses. Every year our great business interests, begotten and fostered by our immense and ever-increasing commerce, encroaches slowly but inevitably on those precincts heretofore sacred to homes and hearths.

What thousands of our middle-class citizens desire is to secure comfortable and permanent homes for their families outside the limits of the island, and so located that access shall be cheap, safe, frequent, and rapid. Draw a circle of thirty miles diameter of which the New-York City Hall shall be the centre, and you will comprehend therein lands whereon thousands of eligible building-spots are located, every one of which would be most eagerly snapped up, bought, paid for and used for a homestead by some well-to-do artisan or moderately-salaried clerk, were it not for one thing.

There are now within our daily ken workmen of skill and industry, the constant toil of each of whom suffices only to buy for him and his, besides their scanty food, the poor privilege of tenement-house shelter; which means to swelter, to sicken, and to die, in his own little wretched den of the seven-story hovel, whose tainted air he breathes, whose rotten stairs he climbs, and where for himself and those he loves, he must perforce share its manifold dangers; besides crimes unknown, there are fire, plague, pestilence and famine, which he must meet with the three-score other families as needy as his own. How gladly would this man rush into the country were it not for one thing.

And this one thing is simply and only the cost of transportation from the business streets of New-York to the quiet streets and leafy groves of the country, thence back again. It is a sad and a most disgraceful fact that under the present list of prices the rail tracks which centre in New-York, and the rivers which girdle it about, cut off from a country home the man of moderate means as effectually as though the railroad bars were forged again and fitted on him in shackles and in fetters, and as if the rivers were as impassable as the Styx itself.

There is another curious feature, too. Scores of families of moderate incomes who have tried the country home, liked it, and *loved* it, have been driven from it back to town only by the exorbitant railroad fares to and from their loved country home. As soon as they come back they put in practice a style of household economy which has proved most successful and satisfactory. Simple it is, and this is all. In many cases, a number of families knowing each other well, and willing to bear and forbear, have engaged one or more large, convenient houses, employed a regular caterer or housekeeper, and commenced housekeeping on the coöperation plan. There are said to be many first-class houses between Fourteenth-street and Harlem, which are thus occupied, and in few cases has the scheme proved other than most satisfactory. But this plan is not feasible for the very persons who need it most, the poorer ones.

While there are within the thirty miles circle thousands of acres of land which need human toil, and would amply repay every stroke of hoe or spade, and while there are, in New-York, thousands of people dying for sore need of the pure air, the ripe fruits and the fresh vegetables of these same acres, why can they not get together? Why cannot the balance be somehow righted?

It is simply what we have said before—the senseless, wolfish rapacity of the various transportation companies running out in every direction from New-York—is what makes all this unreasoning, unchristian criminal mischief. There are not half cars enough nor boats enough on any single line, and yet they charge three times the fare they should by right receive.

We have taken the trouble to compare the rates of fare charged by the several railroads out of the metropolis, in those cases where the companies graciously permit their patrons to "commute," which means to compromise for a year's fare, for a little less than the traveler would have to pay, did he disburse his fare, going and returning every day. Would you select a home in our own State—on one route toward Albany you must pay at the rate of from 47 to 49 cents a mile by the year; on the other road from 47 to 50; on the Long Island Railroad the commutation ticket costs at the rate of 80 cents per mile for the year. Other routes are in proportion. Commutation tickets on any route leading out of New-York will cost about $50 per year for every ten miles traveled, though on longer routes there is sometimes made a slight diminution. The ticket passes only the owner, and is not transferable.

The great want is, then, more and cheaper facilities of travel by land and water—by steamboat and railroad, by omnibus and ferry—available at times adapted to the wants of all classes and at rates more reasonable than those now in force. Our mechanics, our clerks, our shopkeepers, our men of moderate fortunes, no matter how acquired, will each one speedily find for himself his pleasant rural home, if he can only be provided with the means of getting to it speedily, cheaply and safely.

Progress of Western Nations in Asia.

The four leading nations of the globe all at this moment bend their eyes upon the Pacific shore of Asia, and aim to push their interests there. It is a renewal of that spectacle of three centuries back, when Europe crossed the ocean to extend her commerce and civilization to a barbarous continent. Only now, it is not America but Asia that furnishes the scene of ambitious conquest, and the chief rivals for mastery are not Spain, France and England, but England, Russia, France and our own Republic, with Holland and Portugal holding their own. To us, at length, has been abandoned the task of regenerating the Western Hemisphere; and with the last struggle of France to gain foothold in Mexico, and of Spain to get foothold in Chili and Peru, and the voluntary withdrawal of Russia from her foothold in the northwestern corner of the continent—three great representative events crowded into six years—Europe relinquishes the spread of her domain in this Hemisphere. Perhaps, rather, we should say that the westerly wave of European commercial adventure has now passed beyond us, and already breaks on the Asiatic coast.

The Russian military conquests in Central Asia and the French annexation to their Empire of an additional slice of Cochin China, are the recent events on this subject which the Cable recounts. The Province of Anam, just formally acquired, is a possession of the highest importance to French commerce, as its geographical position shows. It is directly on the China Sea, and so is in good position both as regards the whole of the great East Indian Archipelago to the south and southeast, and also as regards Japan. In addition it will form a strong *point d'appui* for further encroachments on China itself. Agriculture and manufactures flourish in the district just annexed, and the people, considering their Chinese origin, are unusually given to commerce and are easy of management.

But it is, after all, the excellent geographical site of this new acquisition, bordering on a very desirable part of the Pacific, that makes it noteworthy. The commercial and state advantages likely to spring therefrom ought to go toward balancing, in the minds of the French people, the blunders in Mexico and Germany. The French colonial system, we ought to add, is now very energetically and scientifically administered.

Russia, meanwhile, is steadily bearing down upon China from the north, and by the mere weight of its enormous, consolidated Empire, pressing its way rudely onward. Become a great Power too late to entertain designs on our own Continent, Russian ambition has long coveted the Asiatic possessions it is now obtaining. No country has more steadily or vigorously struggled for supremacy in Asia, during the present century, than Russia.

Great Britain, being more alive than ever to the value of the Pacific coast, will ill-stomach the move by which France thrusts herself between British India and the Pacific. The British, indeed, were not the first of European nations in exploring Eastern Asia. During the whole of the first century, after the simultaneous discovery of America and the passage by the Cape of Good Hope into the Indian Ocean, the Portuguese monopolized Eastern Asia, and extended their power without a rival. They went as far south as the Indies, and as far north as Japan; and it was not until the end of the sixteenth century that the Dutch and English began to compete with them for the Asiatic trade. But from 1600 (the date of the origin of the East India Company,) the English have pushed steadily forward. "Guided," once said a famous British periodical, "as it were, by our inevitable destiny, we have for two hundred years pursued the path of conquest in the East. * * We hope to see the same track followed." And another utterance from the same source declares "there is no limit to the British Empire in India, except the geographical outline of the vast Continent." Some such magnificent dream inspired, doubtless, Mr. Disraeli's bold declaration that England could afford to withdraw from European politics, for she had Asiatic interests far more momentous.

As for our own country, we enter the lists for Asiatic influence, relying not on colonization, but on commerce, aiming wholly at the latter, and not at all at the former. This simplicity of aim, this directness of objective, gives a unity of action which alone can account for the ease with which we have competed with European Powers, who have expended far greater treasure and trouble than we to accomplish the same object. Our Asiatic policy is always fixed and simple, being hampered by no colonial necessities, nor by fear of war with rivals struggling for the same domain. Japan furnishes a marked illustration of this historic fact. Two years ago the Portuguese monopolized the European trade with Japan. Then the Dutch and English came in, and struggled long to refute the stories with which their predecessors were regaling the Japanese—that England and Holland were petty States not worth encouraging. The Dutch, then, by a master stroke, got rid of both Portuguese and English, and usurped the trade for many years. Only the other day, as it were, America presented herself, with the other competitors, at the Shogoon's door, knocking for admission; and yet her success has been marvelous.

For the rest, the geographical situation of America, our possession of the Eastern Pacific coast, and such vast commercial enterprises as the Panama transportation lines, the Pacific mail steamers, the Pacific railroads—and perhaps we ought to add the projected Pacific Telegraph—will give us a prominent position among the nations contending for Asiatic trade.

Building in "Flats"—A Chance for Co-operation.

Repeated efforts have been made by editors, architects and others to draw the attention of capitalists to the demand existing in this City among a class surpassed by none in respectability and refinement, for tenements arranged in "flats," on the plan adopted in European cities, particularly Paris and Edinburgh. There, as is well known to our readers, families not only of the highest personal respectability, but some of rank and wealth, have no occasion to disdain a subdivision in a handsome building, and live, often sumptuously, and in all privacy, in apartments contained on a single floor, but well suited to the requirements of a small or an economical family. But for some reason, all arguments have failed to convince New-York builders that it is for their interest to inaugurate such a style of domestic architecture. Considerable study has been devoted to improving the arrangement and management of tenement-houses, designed for the class of comfortable artisans, who always did and always must have parts of houses; but nothing at all has been done for professional and other educated men with small incomes, who are still obliged to sacrifice the better part of their earnings in rent, or submit to associations more intolerable to them than scant subsistence.

We suppose it to be apprehended with some reason, by our builders, that no practicable discrimination would exclude from a block of economically subdivided houses a class of people who, though equally worthy and equally well salaried with the literary, professional, and commercial working people we have in view, are not of such education, manners, or mode of housekeeping as to make agreeable near neighbors to the latter. The intrusion of a very few such families would crowd out all of the class for whom the supposed tenements were designed; not through the operation of pride or contempt, but by virtue of the very fastidiousness of taste and senses, which renders them desirable tenants in a first-class neighborhood. To build such a block in a good street, it is argued, would be simply to lower the property, with all around it, and would result in little or no benefit to the class for whom it was intended.

There is one and only one way visible to us, out of this dead-lock, and that is for our fastidious poor relations to club together and build their "flats" for themselves. Coöperative building associations, as they actually existed hitherto, are a bald misnomer. They are simply coöperative banking associations, for accumulating funds and making loans at extraordinary and often villainous usury. There is scope for a principle of genuine coöperation in building houses to accommodate four or five families each. And the same principle can be used at once to secure the select and homogeneous character of the occupants, and to save the extra profit which the retailing landlord always charges, as well as the profit in rising values, none of which the tenant experiences, except a basis for increased demands of rent. Neither is it necessary to form large associations. A single lot, if no larger beginning could be made, might be occupied by an association of half a dozen members with advantage, which of course might be increased in proportion to the number of houses to be erected on a single contract and within the same extreme walls. On some accounts, however, the advantage would lie with a small company. Five or six families may easily be combined, who know each other well, and can agree to protect each other strictly against any future sale or lease to parties not acceptable to all.

Suppose a *minimum* association like this, with a capital of $16,000, in four shares of $4,000 each, or in thirty-two shares of $500. It will be necessary to pay up one-third the capital—far better, if possible, to pay up half—before the building is completed. But if the members can average $1,200 to $1,500 each in ready money within that time, there is nothing to hinder them from entering their establishment as soon as masons and carpenters can do the work, and thereafter paying off the mortgage in five years with the money they would otherwise waste in hiring $1,000 houses; or, if they prefer, they may continue indebted for half their property for an indefinite period. In case cheaper shares are indispensable, let a larger association be formed, with a view to build on the elevator plan now under trial in Paris. A building of six stories, losing no room in staircases, with two automatic elevators, one for persons and the other for things, might be arranged to contain twelve commodious suites to each ordinary sized lot, (two on each floor, extending from front to rear,) and these would be about equal in value above the first two floors. Each of twelve parties would require about $700 to get the building up, and the average cost per annum of their tenements, including interest on their own money, would not exceed $200. Improvements and economical facilities, adding something to the first cost, might be highly desirable. For instance, the whole building ought, if possible, to be warmed by steam, and the basement should be furnished with the most perfect laundry apparatus, adequate to the wants of all the families, to be operated at the common expense. A bakery in the basement for bread and meats, together with the laundry, would save the bulk (and for many of the best families the whole) of the expense and discomfort of kitchen servants throughout the building. Steam would also be applied to keep the elevator in motion. This should be double, or rather endless, ascending and descending continuously and noiselessly, with carrying platforms at the same intervals of height as the stories, and with an automatic pause of a few seconds at each landing. If steam were not used a moderate amount of manual power, applied through clockwork, would be sufficient to overcome the friction; the loads passed both ways counterbalancing each other in the aggregate.

We have attempted but a rough sketch, to illustrate in a general way what might be done. Some of the ingenious architects who have given attention to building plans of this kind, might furnish the public with more exact data and mature ideas looking to practical organization. We shall be happy to publish any information or suggestions that may promote so well-directed a movement.

NEWSPAPERS IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

Twenty years ago there were published in the Turkish capital only two newspapers, the *Journal de Constantinople*, in French, and the Government organ, the *Moniteur*, in Turkish. Now there are twenty-eight, in the following languages: Turkish, French, Greek, Arabic, English, Spanish-Hebrew, Armenian, Bulgarian and Servian. I have before me copies of six of these, the *Correspondent*, (Armenian,) *Times*, (Bulgarian,) *Hebrew Messenger*, *Seven Hills*, (Greek,) *Record of New News*, (Arabic,) and *Literary Review*, (Turkish,) all dailies except the last. The smallest of them, the Greek, is about the size of the *Evening News*, is printed with remarkable neatness, and looks as fair and classic as a page of Xenophon. The Armenian is a little larger, and is also faultless in its strange though elegant type; but the others (generally about as large as the *Evening Gazette*) are printed on poor paper and seem indistinct.

The Greeks have three papers in Constantinople, two of which, the *Thrace* and the *Seven Hills*, are "both daily." The combined circulation of the three is upward of 15,000. Greek is the French of the Orient, the language of commerce, of culture and of literature, alone cosmopolitan; and wherever the Greek goes he prints and reads his own newspaper. In Constantinople they have three, in Trieste one, in Bucharest one, in Smyrna and Ephesus four each, in Alexandria and Beyrout one each, &c.

No. 36 of the *Literary and Scientific Review*, (Turkish,) contains an interesting and comparatively accurate historical article on Greece, by Mr. Manif Effendi; a series of discursive, though interesting notes on Abyssinia, by Mr. Mechmed Schefki Effendi, illustrated by a well-executed photographical portrait of the "Emperor" Theodore, Queen Victoria's jilted lover, &c., &c. Besides that, there is a weekly pictorial, the *Medschimuai-Funum*, that is well illustrated, and has an extensive circulation among the best classes of Constantinople (upward of 13,000.) Many copies of this paper, as well as of others of the better sort, are sent to Persia and other Mohammedan States in the remote East, where Turkish is still cultivated and taught at the Courts.

The principal French papers are the *Journal de Constantinople*, the *Courrier d'Orient* and the *Turquie*. The *Courrier* is semi-official, and all of them stand in such relations to the Court, seconding and upholding its measures, even against Europeans and Christians, that they are unmolested and enjoy a large degree of liberty. Not so with the only English paper (the *Levant Herald*.) Here, as everywhere, the Englishman develops his pugnacity and his contempt for everything that does not originate on the "tight little island," and is continually getting himself and his paper into hot water. Last Winter at one time it was suspended a whole month for printing the truth about Candia, and when the English Minister interfered in its behalf and sent a remonstrance to Fuad Pacha, he is said to have received a reply more tart than Englishmen are in the habit of getting from the sons of the Prophet. It was of no avail. It is but justice though to the *Herald* that it maintains the English reputation of fondness for seeing fair play, and that intelligent men in Constantinople rely on it for the current history of Turkey above all the other journals of the city. The papers of Constantinople do not tell a superfluity of truth. The classical scholar will remember the famous Kappa-Triad of the liars of antiquity, (Crete, Elicia, Cappadocia,) all of them more or less Greek; and as for the French papers of Constantinople, they are little better. As for the Turkish papers, it is a case of sheer hopelessness. Talleyrand said the best way to put a statesman on a false trail was to tell him the simple truth, for he would be sure to disbelieve it. The policy of the Turks seems to be that a lie, often enough repeated, will finally be accepted as the truth.

The *Levant Herald* has a special correspondent in Canea, whose letters, if allowed to see the light, would give Europe much fuller and more reliable information of Cretan affairs than is now attainable; but the Turks confiscate such of them as they choose, for they read them all while yet in the mail. The amenities exercised by the contending armies in Crete, both to soldiers and civilians that chance to fall into their hands, are not of such a nature as to tempt a newspaper correspondent to risk much at the front. A special correspondent of the Athens *Aeon*, Mr. Panagiotis Sutsos, who was gallantly bearing a musket in the thickest of the fight, having been captured in a sudden retreat, had his eyes dug out by the brutal Turks. On the other hand, the suffering and fearfully provoked Cretans themselves do not always conform to the requirements of modern civilized warfare, and are said to have kept imprisoned for many months, in a loathsome dungeon, a Turk who had written occasionally for a journal of Constantinople.

For many years the proprietors of newspapers in Constantinople had to contend with many difficulties unknown to Occidental journalism. There is a rule of the Koran which forbids the faithful from learning any foreign language except the Arabic, and he who does so exposes his soul to the torments of the Moslem hell. For four hundred years, down to the accession of the present Sultan, Abdul Aziz, none but a Phanariotic (Greek) interpreter was kept at Court, for no Mohammedan dared study the profane tongues of other men. He would as soon drink wine, or consume the fatness of swine, or contract a debt, all of which are strictly interdicted to the disciples of the Koran. But the editors soon found that the course of news, unlike that of empire, was eastward; that very little, if any, information came to them from the East, and that Constantinople itself was not prolific of events suitable to be recorded in their columns. In short, they were driven, as the presses of all despotic capitals are, to discussions of foreign topics, and forbidden by their religion to employ the only means by which they could approach those topics.

The first and most natural want was to employ French reporters and translators. But presently these Frenchmen would secede, establish independent presses, and take away their subscribers. Slowly but certainly they were forced to the only alternative, wicked as it was: that of learning French for themselves. It was with many compunctions and misgivings, and in the face of dreadful denunciations from their priests that they did this; but they were sustained by a high example—that of the Sultan himself. Even before the treaty of Paris, (1852,) which formally introduced Turkey into the family of Europe, Turkish interpreters had found employment at court, and French began to be studied, secretly at first, by men ambitious of foreign appointments, &c.

Since then a knowledge of French, often very superficial, of course, has become quite universal; the faithful have learned to get into debt, and to drink wine as successfully as their more profane neighbors, the children of the settin' sun, and things are in a very bad way in Constantinople. The state of morals is very low, if one would credit the Dervishes. There is now no newspaper office in the city in which there is not some one who can read the French telegrams that are sent them, and give the name of their paper, place of business, and such matters of local information in French. Abdul Aziz has greatly scandalized the good Mussulmen by not only learning a little French himself, but by appointing a Minister of Education, and charging him with the task of translating into Turkish a series of general school-books for the use of the Empire. Under this Minister two books, a geography and a history, have been translated, one from French and the other from English.

The entire circulation of the papers of Constantinople is estimated at 85,000. This is greater by 6,000 than a recent writer in the *Revue de deux mondes* estimates that of Madrid to be, viz.: 79,000. The population of Constantinople, however, is great enough to make this quite possible.

S. P.

New-York, Sept. 1.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

Washington, Saturday, Aug. 31.

THE PRESIDENT AND GEN. GRANT.

On Wednesday last your correspondent, in recapitulating the situation of affairs between the President and Gen. Grant, stated the fact of the issue of the order by the latter relieving Gen. Sheridan, after all protests had proved unavailing, and added that whatever instructions Gen. Grant should deem necessary would follow in separate orders. On the next day Gen. Grant issued the following, which appears as a paragraph in the special order for that day, but was not made public until to-day for military reasons:

Headquarters of the Army,
Adjutant-General's Office,
Washington, Aug. 29, 1867.

Special Order. No. 429.—Commanders of the Military Districts created under the Act of March 2, 1867, will make no appointments to civil office of persons who have been removed by themselves or by their predecessors in command.

By command of Gen. GRANT.
E. D. Townsend, Assistant Adjutant-General.

As this involves the chief point at issue between Gen. Grant and the President, to wit., the power of Gen. Grant to exercise original authority, it will be seen that all the reports of his backing down are as false as the account of Johnsonian interviews in Democratic papers. Gen. Grant proposes to fight it out on this line.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

Washington, Saturday, Aug. 31.

AFFAIRS AT THE TREASURY.

The receipts of fractional currency for the week ending to-day amount to $549,500.

The amount forwarded to other points during the same period was as follows:

To the Assistant Treasurer at New-York, $100,000; to the Assistant Treasurer at Philadelphia, $100,000; to the United States Depository at Pittsburgh, $30,000, and to the National Banks, $255,986. Total, $485,986.

The United States Treasurer holds in trust for the National Banks at this date $379,080,250, of which $340,581,300 is securities for circulating notes, and $38,498,950 for deposits of public moneys with banks designated as depositories.

The amount of National Bank currency issued during the week was $59,380, and the total amount to date $303,789,156. From this is to be deducted the currency returned, including worn out notes, amounting to $4,144,315, which leaves in actual circulation at this date $299,043,841.

Fractional currency to the amount of $270,000 was redeemed and destroyed during the week ending to-day.

The Internal Revenue receipts to-day were $867,052; the receipts of the week $3,675,353, and the total receipts during the present fiscal year to date $42,582,707.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Chandler has returned to this city, and was at the Department this morning, but not engaged in the performance of any official duties.

Four of the clerks of the higher grades in the Internal Revenue office who were discharged to-day have been reappointed as first-class clerks. It is contemplated to make further changes of the same character in the Treasury Department.

The large decrease of $6,000,000 in the Sub-Treasury balance in New-York on Thursday was due chiefly to the forwarding to this city of redeemed compounds and Seven-Thirties purchased this week, the whole amount marked off being $6,500,000. The Sub-Treasury has paid during the last two days about $1,700,000 in the redemption of compound notes. The amount presented at the Sub-Treasury for redemption since Aug. 14 is $14,500,000, of which amount about $13,500,000 have been paid, the balance being held for examination and counting.

DISCHARGE OF TREASURY EMPLOYES.

A number of employes of the Treasury Department, male and female, scattered through almost all the Bureaus of the Department, have received notice that their services will no longer be required after the 1st proximo. In nearly every case the persons to vacate are those who have within the past twelve months absented themselves without leave, commencing with those who lost the most time without good and sufficient excuse.

INTERESTING FROM KANSAS.

Commissioner Wilson, of the General Land Office, has just received the returns of the survey of thirty-eight townships and fractional townships in Irving, Seward, Wilson, Greenwood and Woodson Counties in the Southern part of the State of Kansas, embracing an area of over five hundred and sixteen thousand acres. The premises embrace a part of the lands ceded in trust to the United States by the Great and Little Osage Indians by the Treaty of Sept. 29, 1865. The lands are mostly rolling prairie, the soil first and second rate, with small bodies of timber along the streams.

The tract is watered by the Verdigris and Fall Rivers and their numerous small tributaries. These rivers are bordered by wide and exceedingly fertile bottom lands, terminated by abrupt bluffs from thirty to fifty feet in height.

These bluffs are composed of layers of lime and sandstone, which in some places exist in alternate layers, and will afford a convenient supply sufficient for all commercial purposes.

The land is for the most part well adapted for agricultural and grazing purposes.

Some fine settlements have already been made on the tract.

PUBLIC LANDS IN NEVADA.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has just received from the Surveyor General of Nevada a report of the 5th inst., containing information of unusual interest in regard to the new State so rich in mineral wealth, and yet interspersed into numerous rich valleys of extraordinary fertility. The Surveyor-General finds Humboldt, Paradise and Quins' River Valleys, in Humboldt county, in the northern part of Nevada, to be among the richest agricultural districts. Paradise valley contains forty thousand acres, producing wheat from thirty to sixty bushels per acre, and barley from forty to eighty bushels. The valley has a large settlement, and is rapidly increasing in population. A contract has been made to extend the Humboldt guide meridian to the Oregon line, so that the meridian sub-divisional lines may be extended over the best portions of the agricultural and mineral lands of that portion of the State.

INTERNAL REVENUE DECISION.

The following Internal Revenue Decision has been made: "A person who distils brandy from pure grape juice, wine, or from pure apple cider, is to be taxed the same in all respects as though he distilled it directly from grapes or apples."

The provision allowing manufacturers to deduct freight from the place of manufacture to the place of delivery, was repealed by the Act of July 13, 1866. No such distinction should be made. Manufacturers who sell their products on time, without interest, should be allowed to return their sales at the present worth of the sum for which they sell.

ARMY GAZETTE.

First Lieut. D. H. Weilandt, Sixth Infantry, Second Lieut. J. N. Godman, Sixth Infantry and Second Lieut. Guy Morrison, Tenth Infantry, have been dropped from the army roll for desertion.

Capt. Henry Sweeny, Sixtieth United States colored troops, has been mustered out and honorably discharged.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. Seth Eastman, Lieutenant-Colonel on the Retired List, has been relieved from duty at Harrodsburg, Ky., and ordered to report to the Secretary of the Interior.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. C. H. Tompkins, of the Department of the Quartermaster-General, has been assigned to duty as Chief Quartermaster of the Fifth Military District.

Brevet Capt. A. Morris, of the Fourth Artillery, has been ordered to report to Gen. Butterfield, for temporary duty.

The order dismissing Lieut.-Col. Kellogg, of the First Vermont Cavalry, has been revoked.

Capt. Charles Johnson, of the Seventeenth Iowa Volunteers, and Capt. Henry Sweeny, of the Sixtieth United States Colored Volunteers, have been mustered out of the service.

THE RIOT IN MONTREAL.

A Lively Fight for More than an Hour—The Troops Called Out—They End the Affray.

From the Montreal Gazette, Aug. 30.

The nomination for Montreal East took place on the Papineau-square at noon yesterday. Long before that hour the large open space opposite the hustings which were erected at the northern end of the market was crowded, at least 2,500 to 3,000 persons being present. After the reading of the writs, Louis Beaudry, Esq., the Returning Officer, came forward and called on the meeting to nominate candidates for the House of Commons and Legislative Assembly of Quebec. When he had concluded there were cries of "Cartier, Cartier;" "Lanctot, Lanctot;" and the numerical strength of both parties then became observable. Mr. Lanctot's friends were on the right, Mr. Cartier's on the left—the former in a small, compact body, which could be covered with a fair-sized carpet. They numbered 500 at most. Messrs. Cartier and Lanctot were formally nominated, and each addressed the meeting. So far everything had passed off quietly, and there was no reason to suspect that the proceedings would end in a general row. The square, however, had to maintain its well-earned reputation as a battle-ground (no nomination on it ever ended peaceably) and all at once the crowd was in motion. The row began on its outskirts between two drunken men. They hustled one another, and the fair became general. A panic immediately set in. Nearly all the Cartier supporters ran away. Their flight was hastened by a shower of stones which instantly came from Mr. Lanctot's friends, and injured several people. They must have had them in their hands ready prepared when the drunken men precipitated what was evidently a preconcerted row, for the mob was so closely packed that it was impossible to stoop, and the shower came from it long before it opened out. These gentry also produced sticks from their coats as soon as they had fired their ammunition, and then charged in a compact body upon the Cartier men, half of whom were driven up Lagauchetiere-street, and the remainder to the southern end of the market. They were thus split into two parties, each section of which had to fight on its own hook; severally they were outnumbered by the Lanctot faction. They rallied after running a few yards, and then began to avail themselves of the supply of freshly broken stone, which the corporation had so bounteously provided. This was at 2:30 o'clock. The Lanctot men started with the advantage. They maintained it all through. As soon as they had succeeded in driving the Cartier men on Lagauchetiere-street away, they would turn their attention to the Papineau-square section, and hunt them like rats round the market at double. The *sacres* and the *baptemes* were as numerous as the stones, and there was a lively time generally; the fat and the slim running as they never ran before. The Police did all they could to quell the row, and at first went in heavy with their batons, striking right and left like shoulder-hitters. In less than 5 minutes they would have had the field to themselves, and it seemed as if they could thrash both parties; but Chief Penton was directed to restrain their zeal, and the row went on with redoubled vigor. At 2:45, Lanctot's star was fairly in the ascendant. The "blues" rallied once more, and tried a flank movement round the east side of the market. They were met by a counter movement, and several came to grief, embracing their mother earth. A well-known citizen got entangled in the row at this juncture. He was not, however, injured. A Cartier man came up and rescued him. While the fight was thus raging, the Mayor, seeing that it was impossible to quell it with the Police, requested Mr. Morland, as a magistrate, to take charge of the troops and bring them on the ground. He returned with the Guides at 3:15, mounted on a troop horse, and brought them up to the hustings. The fight was still raging. Ax-handles and pieces of fence had made their appearance and the Police were busy disarming all they could lay hands on. Capt. Ramsay was told off of one section of the troop, Lieut. Davidson commanded the other. It was then directed by Mr. Morland to charge up Lagauchetiere-street, and disperse the Cartier men, who kept pegging away with undiminished zeal and vigor, and scattered when the Guides came up at a gallop. Another section was placed between the Papineau-square section and the hustings, and both rode up and down through the mob. The stones still kept in motion, however, and several of the horses were badly injured. A trooper of the First Montreal Cavalry made his appearance on the scene at this time, and rode through the crowd at the top of his speed, most impartially belaboring both sides with the flat of his sword, and giving hearty shouts which were perfectly audible above the din of the conflict. He and two other members of his troop seemed to be on their own hook, and did not appear to be connected with the Guides or under Mr. Morland's orders.

By this time the last stone had been thrown, and thanks to the generalship of Mr. Morland and the coolness and steadiness of the Guides, the mob had been broken up and peace was all but restored. A truce seemed to have been patched up between the contending factions, and they once more met before the hustings, when the Mayor proceeded to berate them for their disgraceful conduct, and requested them to go home. The "people's candidate" had previously asked for a military escort, although his party had held its ground all through, and was evidently in a funk. Mr. Starnes' generalship then came into play. He had to send each party home, and he fortunately succeeded in preventing a collision. Mr. Lanctot went off first, escorted by the Guides, who surrounded his carriage, and his followers proceeding up St. Mary-street. Mr. Cartier followed suit on foot, going up Lagauchetiere. Both candidates subsequently addressed their followers from their residences. There were a large number of persons hurt, but none very seriously.

English System of Railway Travel.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the Times of this morning you comment upon the English method of traveling, and suggest that the Pacific Road should adopt similar conveniences. It is ardently to be hoped that they will not. If any one desires to know what English "coaches" on the rail are, he has only to purchase a ticket on the Old Colony Road, when he can enjoy it to its fullest extent. There are doubtless instances where a party of persons might wish to be completely isolated from their fellow-travelers, but "parties" traveling together are rare, and do not require to have special cars or conveniences provided for them. Moreover, I have yet to see that "party," (after long years of experience,) who failed to secure the largest liberty and license by turning over seats and appropriating, or devoting, those they could not legitimately use to supporting shawls and traveling bags.

If there is any place in the world where one can get rid of "a horde of distasteful personalities," by which I suppose you mean drunken and dirty men,) I should like to know it. He is the truest philosopher who learns to bear and forbear in such things, to take the world as he finds it, and not attempt to reform railroad travel or evade annoyances by building private cars for private parties.

The English coaches are an unmitigated nuisance They secure that much-coveted privacy, which is so dear to sensitive people, at the expense of comfort and health. The seats are bolt upright against partitions; there is no communication with the outer world except through an open window; you are locked up until it pleases the conductor to let you out; dust and cinders are whirled in at the window in a perfect shower, and foul air has no chance of escaping, there being no circulation.

Further than these objections, the fact is that in no way can a person learn more of the world than by mixing with his fellow-men. Mankind cannot properly study man shut up in a private compartment, and dusted freely with the cinders from a locomotive. One is bored to death with the members or occupants of his carriage in a short time, but in a great miscellaneous public carriage, some one or other is entertaining or disagreeable, (which is also entertaining,) and variety, which is the spice of life and an antidote to monotony, is always present. Sir, allow me to enter a protest against any more English coaches on American railways,

A TRAVELER.

New-York, Aug. 27.

Removal of District Judges in Texas.

Headquarters, Galveston, Texas,
Aug. 15, 1867.

Special Orders No. 153.—1. The following District Judges are removed from office on account of their known disloyalty and hostility to the General Government:

J. Ireland, Judge of the Second District.
J. E. Shepard, Judge of the Third District.
H. P. Mabry, Judge of the Eighth District.

The following appointments are made:

J. J. Thornton, Judge of the Second District.
C. B. Sabin, Judge of the Third District.
Winston Banks, Judge of the Eighth District.

The Judges appointed will file at this office the duplicate oath prescribed by act of Congress July 2, 1862, and qualify in all other respects as required by the laws of the State, before entering upon their official duties.

By command of Brevet Major-Gen. GRIFFIN.

FROM THE WOODS.

Trout-Fishing in the Wilderness—How Bark Cabins are Built and Furnished—A Stormy Night in the Woods.

ON THE LAKE, August, 1867.

To build a lodge in the vast wilderness requires as much experience as to inhabit it comfortably without one fair spirit for a minister other than Nature. There is a *savoir vivre* with her as there is of the *salon*, to be acquired only by equal practice. She furnishes hints in abundance of the ways of life that will win her favor, but expects her visitors to bring intelligence enough to apply them.

A site for our two nights' home is not easily chosen. View being less important than shelter, it must be near a spring, sloping gently toward a great rock which will serve as a fire back, embowered in trees that are not so tall as to attract lightning nor too far from hemlocks to furnish roof and bed, and from hard wood trunks for fuel. Even with all these conditions secured, the primitive architecture has its principles and reasons to be observed. For the columns of the entrance, which are also the king-posts of the building, you may choose either the living Doric of pines or the more Corinthian grace of birches, laying the foundation of three sides with a solid log, and giving the roof a pitch from the height of one's head in front to the ground outside the rear log. Air-tight you could not make it, if you wished to exclude the element which you are supposed to have left the town for the sake of living in, but reasonable water-tight you may. With one hemlock tree, as useful to our rustic life as bamboo to the Chinese, you may build, furnish and warm a house of the woods. The bark, peeled off in lengths as great as can be well worked and retaining the natural curve, is laid from front to rear of the roof, with the inner side uppermost, and the junction of two strips covered by another with the rough side out. This work continued quite to the ground outside the rear log, and weighted with a few stones, completes a roof, proof against dews and rains until the suns of a season have warped and cracked it. The same arrangement closes the sides, unless the chances of a storm are so remote that a simple shield of brushes fences off the night air sufficiently. In camping out the most luxurious are supposed to sleep on the floor. If wagons convoy you, and guides toil under the burdens with which, as is often the case, the Adirondacs are enlivened and profaned by an "*urbs in rure*," then India rubber blankets and buffalo robes for couches are not amiss; but if you only care to emulate closely for a couple of Summer nights the ways of the noble savage as he ran wild in woods, then the hemlock will turn upholsterer after serving as architect. Trim off a huge pile of its lighter twigs, of about equal size, and weave them thickly, the stems pointing to the rear, over the whole floor. In Indian fashion, this would be first strewn with a layer of live coals to insure warmth and dryness. But without this, the hemlock is said to have the property of protecting those who sleep on it from taking cold—a quality which would have given Bishop BERKELEY, in his Treatise on Tar-water, a new idea of the sovereign virtues of pines. Eider-down nor patent springs ever yielded so soft a couch; while the pungent fragrance of the sapin may enter your dreams, leading them through cathedrals cloudy with incense, or to funeral pyres smoking with spices.

Again, the hemlock supplies us with a table in the open air, or the stump of some great maple furnishes a broad board of the same grain with that which flattered the luxury of LUCULLUS, spread with a cloth that rivals his Tyrian dyes. Nature weaving a sheet of color out of the woof of decay has crowned it with a tapestry of green velvet moss—of which no Aubusson ever caught the gloss, nor Flemish weaver the pile—flecked with gray leaflets and dashed with crimson points. Birch bark is easily rounded into firm plates of warm golden color, surpassing Sèvres by lending the exquisite refinement of an aromatic flavor in the dishes themselves. Did Trinculo taste it in his bottle of bark? Nor do we descend to the vulgar work of the scullion. We renew our table service at each meal; and with a more splendid abandon than Beckford's, who used a different set of porcelain each day of the year, we throw away our plates once soiled. All this time the fire has been gaining strength, which was early kindled as a sacrifice to the spirits of the woods, and the first solemn act of taking possession of the new home. Now an hour's steady work will fell and cut into yule logs a couple of hardwood trees, and collect dry boughs and hemlock chips and bark enough to feed the blaze of two nights, and keep alive coals for the cooking of two days. This task enlists the opportune aid of a tall, wiry stranger, who presents himself at this moment on the scene, rifle in hand, announcing his intention of still-hunting a deer that night, and going bee-hunting in the morning. He either knows little or cares less than we do about the game-laws, which mark a later day for the deer season to begin; and we disapprove his recklessness more than we shall his venison in case of success. By working for his share of the fire he earns a right in the wigwam; indeed the rules of forest hospitality—the virtue that CAMPBELL calls "a wild flower, cut by culture's polished knife"—are so free, that a man's bark house is hardly his own castle when another hunter seeks to share it. It is too temporary for the rights of property to attach to, like Jonah's gourd, or his booth, which he probably did not forbid the wondering public to visit.

Sunset has faded over the lake by the time our woodpile is heaped, and after supper there will be a dark hour till the moon rises to guide our course to the inlet where a few large trout are waiting to take the white miller. If, indeed, she shows her silver face at all to-night. There is something denser than a mist rising in the quarter of the sky that she ought to be tinging with her mock dawn. There was a sprinkle or two of rain from the thin scuds that shaded our afternoon's walk, and the heavy piles of white cloud that then towered along the horizon, like snowbanks busting into blossom, are lifting and breaking into leaden masses. The lightning too begins to play about them, now flushing all their folds with a shimmering shudder of fire, now crinkling violet and vivid into every cranny. Irregular puffs of wind are ruffling the lake, and the signs are ominous that the strength and tightness of the wigwam will be tried before night is over. A few more stones laid on the roof, a little brushwood thrown over it, and a shallow trench scooped under the ends of the bark to carry off the drip, are all that can be done to perfect its shelter.

The bee-hunter proves to be an enthusiast in that mildest of field sports, though he can give no reasonable grounds for his passion for so barren and useless a waste of time. Perhaps he would say the same thing of chess-playing or verse-making. The manner of the exciting and perilous chase is this. The victim lends the means of his own destruction. A little honey is burned on a stone in some tolerably open part of the woods, where the bees have been noticed, and very soon attracts them from many directions to share the sweet spoil. One of them, when loaded, is caught in the hunter's hand, and thrown up into the air, where, after a few dizzy whirls he mounts to some height, and shoots straight and swift in a direction which his captor keenly watches. The process is repeated at two or three different points, and the intersection of the lines of flight marks the hollow tree of the wild hive. Such sharpness of sight in tracing the swift movement of a black speck high in the air would hardly be credible, were it not so often seen and practiced. Pursuing the line, and now and then cutting down a tree that intercepts his view, the hunter at last reaches and fells the right one, and finds often fifty pounds of honey as his reward, if it be any reward to be smeared with its nauseous lusciousness. Had I personally been one of the Israelites in Egypt, the promise of a land flowing with milk and honey would have quickened my steps in any other direction of travel, to escape the disgust of either blessing.

While we are beguiled by the sweetness of the bee-hunter's experience, the wind has been rising and the clouds sullenly shaking out their gloomy folds. Rolling at last into a thick grayish ridge, arching across the east, they sail swiftly up the sky, their black writhing skirts filling the whole heaven and darkening the air, while twining upon themselves with a peculiar spiral movement, the two ends of the arc approaching and condensing all between. The pale trunk of a birch tree standing against that lurid background suggests an illumination. The outer or false bark of an old birch, very thin and inflammable, hangs about it in half-peeled strips and rings. Sighting this at the roots, the whole tree flashes out into a splendid firework, darting flame girdling every bough and shooting out in curls to the topmost twig. Holding up this blazing torch, that flings deep shadows among the grim forest masses around, "it stood one glorious moment, fringed and wreathed with fire," which dies as suddenly as it was kindled, leaving the tree unhurt. The storm answers the challenge of that signal-rocket with a low roar, that seems to grow from the point where the meeting ends of the cloud-arch had let down a wavering, threatening coil of dense vapor toward the earth, and to roll on rounder and fuller toward us, rising as it speeds into a deafening, awful howl, then sweeping off with hollow rumbling into the distance, before we have time even to hope that its whirling fury will not reap with resistless sickle the space around us. For I heard that sound once, long years ago, and know the voice of the tornado, which can no more be forgotten than the howl of a mad dog or the cry of a drowning man. Its retreating skirts dissolve in a deluge of blinding rain, followed by the stress of the main body of the tempest. In the forest solitude the roused elements seem fearfully near and hostile. For hours the lightning quivers and streams, photographing with painful vividness lake and woods and rocks with every minute detail, in lines that will live in memory "sharper than fifty Summers" could have written them. The thunder rolls away and back again, blending echo with peal in almost continuous concussion. And beneath our pent-house we hear the rattle and swash of hail and rain, by no means laughing at their siege, but very soberly glad of the shelter that admits no drop. Mild potations of rum and tea, alternating with the pipe, wear the night away wearily enough. The fire had long ago flickered out, smouldering down into a few sputtering embers. The bee-hunter, crawling out during a lull with the vain hope of rekindling them, is heard to mutter with savage sarcasm the simple words, "Four fools!" The grotesque aptness and autobiographical touch of his description take away all its offence.

At length, when a match held to the watch-face flashes on 3 o'clock the rain subsides, and the strength of a clearing-up gale arises. It whirls and riots from all directions—it rocks our king-posts and strains the roof to creaking—it tosses the forest-masses into wild, wrestling shapes—it blows the perishing sparks of the fire in showers among the bushes—it blows the rain from the lashing branches in drenching spray—it tries to blow the water out of lake, for we hear the waves leaping ashore from it up the pebbles—and at last, tired with its exertions, and having nothing else to blow, it blows itself out, and leaves us two hours of refreshing sleep.

While the warm morning is yet so young that one would rather say it has been dark than it is light, I quietly leave the sleeping party, and push a way through the bushes, dripping with the night's rain, to the lake shore. A heavy mist broods over the water, hiding everything a boat's length off. The lightest craft is one that the three wise men of Gotham would have shuddered to enter, and which the modern Gothamites should specially except in every life-insurance policy. For a dug-out, such as this is, it is quite immaterial whether it floats on its side, top or bottom, if it only succeeds in spilling the unwary paddler who throws a feather's weight to either side of its exact centre of gravity. Lying in it is difficult, sitting dangerous, and standing impossible. In a compound posture of cramp and balancing I contrive to shoot it out a dozen strokes, guided more by memory than sight, toward a spring, a favorite twilight haunt of the trout. Under the curtain of mist they are heard leaping on every side and of every size, from the timid frisk of the baby fry to the confident splash of the solid, old three-pound settler. Into this mist I pitch my gaudy fly almost at random, fishing as if fettered and blindfold, with zeal for breakfast, not with the measured ardor of the conscientious sportsman. After an hour of such harum-scarum work, a dozen fish or so have made their last spring in life, when suddenly the mist quivers with a rosy flush, the faint morning breeze shakes its folds, and they slowly thin out and fleet away under the rising rays. The shores steal into view—the lake spreads glassy and still, and every trout within casting range has "known his mounted sign" of danger in that waving rod, and fled to the depths. As I peer over the edge for a fin, there floats across the water with the breeze the faintest, subtlest odor of almond—and see, where the inlet flows in on the right, a matted mass of lily-pads, and among them, in starry purity, those water-greens, the white-pond lilies. Supreme in their vestal stateliness, they sway superbly on the steel-blue mirror, every cup pointing its thirty firm, virginal petals to the sun, unclosing to his morning caress the pale, yellow stamens exhaling that delicate perfume, fitting breath from the lips of such royal beauties. Half penitent, I gather a handful to grace the breakfast-table, and drive the dubious dug-out to the landing-place, glad to have escaped without a full-dress bath.

At the cabin housekeeping is briskly astir. The fire leaps and crackles, coffee steams, (some one would bring the mocha,) birch toasting-forks are set, eggs bob in the boiling tincup, dewy blackberries glisten from mats of broad sycamore leaves—"*vaccinia nigra leguntur.*" A wire gridiron has been discovered under a stone, kindly left by some last year's visitor, and brightened for use. A brace of trout soon smoke on it—a grill is the quickest method, and the deeper secrets of Soyer are reserved for the serious business of dinner. Are any of your readers sitting down to as delicate fare, with as sharp an appetite? Or, will any of them after it go down with clearer head and steadier nerves to the business of their day than we shall carry to ours, which promises, if the sun maintains his clear heat, to call out all the patience and skill of the coolest and wariest fly-fishing? ALMAC.

HOW THE MONEY GOES.

Lavish Expenditure on Armories and Drill-Rooms—A Protest from the Citizens' Association.

The Citizens' Association, through their Chairman, Mr. PETER COOPER, have written in the following terms to the Board of Supervisors, protesting against what they allege to be extravagant outlay of the City moneys:

CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE NO. 813 BROADWAY, Aug. 30, 1867.

Henry Smith, Esq., President of the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York:

DEAR SIR—The Citizens' Association invite the careful attention of the Board of Supervisors to the following expenditures under the appropriation for "Armories and Drill-rooms" made by its authority since Jan. 1, 1867:

1867—*April 13.—Ingersoll, Watson & Co., No. 71 Bowery, furnishing Armory Fifth Regiment, Hester-street, near Bowery.*

For repairs to ceilings and walls, and finishing and repainting same in Board of Officers' room	$529 00
Two hundred and twenty oak cane-seat half-arm chairs for use of four companies' rooms, with extra heavy double front rounds, at $7 each	1,540 00
For seats and settees on three sides of room—Board of Officers' room—seats and backs upholstered with velvet carpet	1,329 00
Four walnut tables, with drawers, finished all round; and walnut desk, for Colonel's room	288 00
For repairs to water-closets, and glass lights put in front-door—plate glass	207 00
Total	$3,893 00

1867—*June 18.—Ingersoll, Watson & Co., No. 71 Bowery, furnishing Armory Fifth Regiment, Hester-street, near Bowery.*

For building partition for rooms for two companies, doors, &c., complete	$943 00
One black walnut desk, for presiding officer	237 00
Two black walnut large pigeon holes and extra cases; desk for quartermaster and adjutant, at $168 each	336 00
One black walnut lounge bookcase, with double glass doors, for books and papers, pigeon holes, &c	310 00
One black walnut secretary desk, extra pigeon holes, &c., for adjutant	177 00
One large fine table, with drawers and finished all round, for board of officers' room	163 00
Forty-eight black walnut large chairs, upholstered in green reps and brass nails, Fifth Regiment carved on back and gilt, for board of officers, at $46 each	2,208 00
Four black walnut large tables, with drawers, for companies' room, finished all round, at $71 each	284 00
One black walnut large high case, with double glass doors, for colors of regiment	376 00
Thirty-six cane seat chairs, double front rounds, for rooms, at $8 each	228 00
For repairs to wood work in office and companies, rooms, and replacing front doors with sash doors, &c	684 50
For painting and graining wood work in officers' and companies' rooms, &c	357 75
Total	$6,363 25

1867—*June 19.—Ingersoll, Watson & Co., No. 71 Bowery, furnishing Armory Fifth Regiment, Hester-street, near Bowery.*

For building and fitting up thirteen large cases for muskets, &c., of black walnut, ten for companies for one hundred muskets, with closets under each; locks on all doors; two small cases between large centre and side musket cases, with closets underneath and locks, &c.; and large high case in centre to contain drums, bugles, &c., for drum corps and field music, centre case extra high, all cases with glass doors, &c., complete, viz.:

Ten cases for muskets at $677 each	$6,770
One large case for centre	736
Two small cases between centre, and ten cases at $240 each	480
Total	$7,986

1867—*July 9.—Ingersoll, Watson & Co., No. 71 Bowery, furnishing Armory Fifth Regiment, Hester-street, near Bowery.*

For building and putting up complete lockers for ten companies and engineer corps, &c., of black walnut, locks on each locker, the whole being 198 feet long	$3,082
Six black walnut tables, with drawers finished all round, for use of companies' rooms, at $76 each	456
Six long settees for new company's room added to armory, at $78 each	468
Thirty-six cane-seat chairs, extra heavy, double front rounds, for company's room, at $8 50 each	306
For building and putting up partition for company's room complete, with doors, windows, &c., and painting and plastering same and altering front doors, complete	1,106
Total	$5,416

The above are copies of the original vouchers on file in the office of the Clerk of the Board, and amount to $23,658 25 for the Fifth Regiment Armory alone.

In addition the following amounts have been paid to the same firm of INGERSOLL, WATSON & CO., for similar articles furnished to the armories of other regiments, viz.:

For Ninth Regiment Armory, Twenty-sixth-street, near Seventh-avenue:

1867—March 26	$5,873 40	
May 9	3,263 88	
May 28	4,158 94	
June 10	2,093 20	
June 21	1,415 20	—$16,804 62

For Seventy-ninth Regiment Armory, corner Greene and Houston:

1867—June 3	$9,355 00	
June 17	3,091 00	
June 28	6,554 68	—$19,000 68

For Armory corner Grand and Centre streets:

1867—May 30	$5,792 20	
June 17	3,874 00	
August 7	6,973 17	—$16,639 37

For Ninety-sixth Regiment Armory, Bowery, near Houston:

1867—February 18	$2,864 50	
May 18	3,022 50	—$5,887 00

For Fifty-fifth Regiment Armory, 19 Avenue A:

1867—January 6	$2,172 75	
January 30	468 75	—$2,641 50

For Third Cavalry Regiment Armory, Thirteenth-street, near Sixth-avenue:

1867—January 16	$487 60	
April 3	2,155 30	
June 23	928 00	
June 23	198 00	—$3,768 90

For Armory, Nos. 37 and 39 Bowery:

1867—July 16		$4,430 00

For Armory corner Elm and White-streets:

1867—July 24 and 29	$4,562 00	
August 9	363 00	—$4,925 00

For Armory, No. 616 Sixth-avenue	$6,463 00
For Armory, Duane-street	4,791 00

In the aggregate these expenditures for furniture, &c., alone amount to $108,209 32.

The above expenditures, of course, do not include work done by masons, carpenters, &c., which in the same time amounted to, viz.:

Lewis Carpenter, for carpenter work, &c	$7,063 68
George S. Miller, for carpenter work, &c	7,524 70
Andrew J. Garvey, for mason work, &c	46,799 07
John H. Keyser & Co., for plumbing work, &c	28,487 44
Morgan Jones, for plumbing work, &c	1,974 45
A. Hall, Jr., for painting work, &c	4,494 19
Gregg & Bro., for carpets	1,827 10
C. Lockwood & Co., for matting, &c	981 92
Total	$99,152 55

These enormous expenditures cannot but give rise to a just indignation that those who should have been careful in the appropriation of the public money have been so utterly careless, extravagant and wasteful.

The carelessness, extravagance and waste cannot but be patent to any one who will cast the most cursory glance over the bills and compare the kind and cost of the articles required with the kind and cost of the articles furnished.

This waste becomes greater when one reflects that the present heavy indebtedness of our City and county should have suggested to your Board the propriety and absolute necessity of economy of expenditures.

This Association is not ignorant that your Board is by the law, as it now stands, the sole judge of the expediency of such expenditures, but it deems it to be its duty to protest against this extravagance and misuse of the trust funds of this county.

At best, ordinary chairs, desks, tables and cases, to be procured at fair rates, are suitable for our armories and drill-rooms, and the system of furnishing them with carved and gilded chairs, at an expense of about $46 each, and with cases and desks similarly expensive, cannot originate from a proper motive.

The Association calls the attention of the Board to this matter, hoping that a decent respect for the people of this county will compel a discontinuance of this reckless and shameful expenditure of the public money.

Very respectfully yours,
PETER COOPER, Chairman.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Important General Orders—Recent Changes—Current News and Miscellaneous Gossip.

We present our customary budget of military news for the information of those interested.

NEW COMMISSIONS ISSUED.

The following officers have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief during the week ending Aug. 24, 1867:

Eighteenth Brigade—Original staff appointments, Edwin D. Wagner, Judge Advocate; ranks from Aug. 21, 1867. Wm. M. Bryce, Surgeon; ranks from July, 1, 1867.

Twenty-second Brigade—G. Fred Wiltsie, Ordnance Officer; ranks from Aug. 10, 1867. Original.

Twenty-fourth Brigade—Appointed to rank Aug. 1, 1867. Ezra L. Walrath, A. A. General, original; Philip P. Middler, Ordnance Officer, original; Wm. Duncan, Aid-de-Camp, original; Horatio N. White, Engineer, *vice* Ezra L. Walrath, promoted.

Tenth Regiment—John M. Kimball, Captain; rank from August 20, 1867, *vice* J. J. Hefferman, resigned.

Twenty-fifth Regiment—Stephen H. Griffin, Second Lieutenant; rank from August 20, 1867, *vice* C. H. Douglass, promoted. David Friedlander, Colonel; rank from August 12, 1867, *vice* W. S. Church, resigned.

Forty-eighth Regiment—Richard C. Day, Captain; rank from August 1, 1867, *vice* John Miller, resigned.

Fifty-seventh Regiment—Wm. Govan, Surgeon; rank from June 5, 1867, *vice* N. A. Garrison, resigned.

Sixty-sixth Regiment—Charles N. Palmer, Assistant Surgeon, rank from Aug. 8, 1867, *vice* C. E. Cook, removed from district.

Seventy-sixth Regiment—Alonzo D. Blodgett, Lieutenant-Colonel, rank from Aug. 17, 1867, *vice* A. D. Waters, resigned; Jared A. Todd, Major, rank from Aug. 17, 1867, *vice* A. D. Blodgett, promoted; George L. Warren, Adjutant, rank from June 12, 1867, *vice* James A. Nixon, resigned.

Eighty-eighth Regiment—Wm. Waugh, Captain, rank from June 24, 1867, *vice* Jas. Gordon, Jr., cashiered; Pomeroy L. Salmons, Second Lieutenant, rank from June 24, 1867, *vice* N. Gorman, not mustered; Patrick McDonald, First Lieutenant, rank from June 24, 1867, *vice* M. G. Bennett, moved from district; Hugh Fitzpatrick, Second Lieutenant, rank from June 24, 1867, *vice* Wm. McDonough, moved from district; D. Wallace Gardner, Captain, rank from June 24, 1867, *vice* E. H. French, moved from district; Nicholas Clute, Captain, rank from July 8, 1867, *vice* H. P. Burt, resigned; A. S. Chisholm, Major, rank from Aug. 14, 1867, *vice* M. Patterson, deceased; Joshua H. Switz, First Lieutenant, rank from July 8, 1867, *vice* R. A. Burk, moved from district; Wm. Wells, Second Lieutenant, rank from June 24, 1867, *vice* James Fleming, moved from district; Cassius Newton, Second Lieutenant, rank from June 24, 1867, *vice* Geo. W. Gregg, promoted; Martin Bensen, Second Lieutenant, rank from July 8, 1867, *vice* R. E. Sill, resigned. Third Assembly District, Oswego County Regiment organizing, J. S. Bulkley, Surgeon, rank from Aug. 8, 1867, original.

Battalion of Artillery, Twenty-fourth Brigade.—Original staff appointments with rank from Aug. 1, 1867. Frederick Auer, Adjutant; Nicholas Lehnen, Quartermaster; Chas. Amos, Commissary of Subsistence; John Demong, Captain, ranks from Aug. 5, 1867, *vice* Jacob Brand, promoted; Havier Zette, Captain, ranks from Aug. 5, 1867, original; Wm. Demong, First-Lieutenant, ranks from Aug. 15, 1867, *vice* John Demong, promoted; Wm. Michael, First-Lieutenant, ranks from Aug. 16, 1867, *vice* Havier Zette, promoted; J. W. R. Spang, Second-Lieutenant, ranks from Aug. 15, 1867, *vice* H. Went, transferred to Battery B.

RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

The following resignations have been accepted:

Aug. 20—Seventy-fourth Regiment, Lieut. Lucas Chester.

Aug. 24—Seventy-sixth Regiment, Adjutant James A. Nixon.

RECENT GENERAL ORDERS.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW-YORK,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, Aug. 23, 1867.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 19.—Drafted men reaching the age of 45 years, prior to having served their full term of seven years, are hereby declared as exempt from further military service, and entitled to be discharged. Unless serving the full term named in the law they will not be entitled to the exemption provided by law.

Commandants of regiments, battalions and batteries will furnish to every non-commissioned officer, musician and private making application on account of being in advance of the age fixed by law, after sufficient proof shall have been furnished to establish the fact, a discharge from the military service of the State.

The following form is hereby prescribed in granting said discharge:

Form for discharge of non-commissioned officer, musician or private, drafted into the service of the National Guard of the State of New-York, of the age of forty-five years or over.

Satisfactory evidence having been furnished that ——, of Company — Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., who was drafted into the military service of the State, is forty-five years of age, and, therefore, under the laws of the State, exempt from further service, and that he has duly turned over or satisfactorily accounted for all property issued and charged to him; now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of the law exempting men from service after reaching the age of forty-five years, the said —— is honorably discharged from further service in the military forces of the State, but, in consideration of not having served the term required by law, is not entitled to the exemptions provided in the law.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.
(Official.) S. E. MARVIN, Adjt.-Gen.
ALFRED H. TAYLOR, Major and Chief Clerk.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW-YORK,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, Aug. 23, 1867.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 18.—The new system of infantry tactics, prepared by Brevet Major-Gen. EMORY UPTON, U. S. A., adopted by the General Government, for the instruction and use of the army of the United States, and for the militia thereof, is hereby prescribed for the drill and discipline of the infantry forces of the State of New-York.

All other modes of instruction in variance with the system of Gen. UPTON are hereby prohibited, and the exercises and manœuvres prescribed by him will be strictly observed.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,
(Official,) S. E. MARVIN, Adjutant-General.
ALFRED H. TAYLOR, Major and Chief Clerk.

THE RETURNS OF THE FOURTH BRIGADE.

Col. and Brevet Brig.-Gen. ADDISON FARNSWORTH, Seventy-ninth Infantry, and Lieut.-Col. W. W. REMMY, Twenty-second Infantry, have been released from arrest—the charges against them having been withdrawn—and they will resume their duties, as the Commanding General believes that Col. FARNSWORTH was not responsible for the neglect which led to his arrest; but, to determine where the delinquency and neglect occurred, a Court of Inquiry, to consist of Col. GEORGE B. POST, Twenty-second Infantry, is ordered to convene at the Armory of the Twenty-second Infantry, at 8 o'clock P. M., Sept. 18, to examine into and report upon the delay in the receipt of the returns from the Seventy-ninth Infantry. Gen. ASPINWALL is satisfied that no neglect of duty is attached to Lieut.-Col. REMMEY, as he is now aware who are responsible for the delay in the returns from the Twenty-second Infantry, against whom proceedings have been instituted by the Colonel commanding. A general Court-martial will therefore assemble at the armory of the Twenty-second Regiment, on Thursday, Sept. 12, at 8 o'clock P. M., for the trial of Captains DAVID E. BROWN and GEORGE J. CLARRANALD, Twenty-second Regiment. Detail for the Court: Major ROBERT W. LEONARD, Fourth Infantry; Capt. GEO. NEHRBASS, Eleventh Infantry; Capt. JOHN BROWER, Twenty-second Infantry. Major HENRY R. CUMMINGS, Brigade Judge Advocate, will attend the Court.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

Brig.-Gen. GEO. S. BATCHELLOR, Inspector-General of the State, is now in town, and intends calling together the Board appointed as a Commission to examine the General Regulations for the military forces of the State of New-York, and recommend to the Commander-in-Chief such alterations, modifications and amendments as may be necessary to conform to recent laws, as may by them be regarded for the good of the service.

Company D, Seventy-first Regiment, intend going on a target excursion to New-Dorp, S. I., on the 10th inst., and other members of the regiment may join by applying to Capt. WOLCOTT. The annual picnic and Summer-night festival of the Fifth Regiment Drum Corps will take place on the same day at Paul Falk's Lion Park, when an extensive programme of festivities will be duly observed.

The regular business meeting of Company D, Ninth Regiment, will be held on Thursday next, at 8 o'clock P. M., at the armory, when business of importance will be brought up. Members having recruits to propose, will introduce them to the Commandant on the same evening. The Company Court-martial will also be in session to hear excuses of delinquents.

The Farrar Court-martial will meet on Tuesday next, pursuant to adjournment, at the Twelfth Regiment Armory, in Broadway.

Brig.-Gen. JOHN A. GREEN, JR., of Syracuse, has ordered the Twenty-fourth Brigade, consisting of the Forty-eighth, Fifty-first, Seventy-fifth, Eighty-fifth and Eighty-eighth Regiments of Infantry, the new Battalion of Artillery just organized, and the Battalion of Cavalry, into camp for three days' drill, Sept. 5, 6 and 7, at Messina Springs Farm, near the City of Syracuse. The different commands are ordered to provide themselves with blankets and three days' rations.

The members of Company I, Twelfth Regiment, have adopted a series of resolutions expressing a want of confidence in their commanding officer, whose resignation is sought by the rank and file. Exactly what the trouble is has not been made public, though it is believed to be the Captain's action in recent elections for commissioned officers.

On Wednesday last the remains of Lieut. ROBERT HENDERSON, of Company A, Fourteenth Regiment, were escorted to Greenwood Cemetery by the members of that command. A large number of the regimental officers also attended the funeral. Lieut. HENDERSON entered the United States service as a private in the Fourteenth Regiment, in 1861, when that command left for the seat of war, and received promotion for gallant conduct in the field. He was highly esteemed by his comrades in arms, and his loss is mourned by them all.

The Fifty-fifth Regiment (Garde de Lafayette) will make their usual parade on Friday next, the 6th inst., for the purpose of celebrating the anniversary of LAFAYETTE's birthday. The parade will also be made the occasion of a presentation of a stand of colors from the City Government through the Mayor. The line will be formed at 8 o'clock A. M. in Second-street, near First-avenue.

Mr. ARCHIBALD CARMAN, a private of Company C, Twenty-second Regiment, was recently imprisoned in Ludlow-street Jail for the period of ten days, as a punishment for non-attendance at a regimental parade. If this was made a general rule the effective strength of the several commands would be greatly increased.

Companies C, G and F, of the Eighth Regiment, intend going to-morrow to Stamford, Norwalk and New-Haven, having engaged the steamer *Stamford* for the round trip.

Company C, Fourteenth Regiment, had a very enjoyable time on Thursday last on their annual picnic to Dudley's Grove, the attendance of guests being a large one.

An election has been ordered in the Fourteenth Regiment to fill the position of Lieutenant-Colonel, rendered vacant by the discharge of ROBERT B. JORDAN.

The Cattle-Driving Question—Explanatory Order by Superintendent Kennedy.

The following order has been issued by Superintendent KENNEDY for the better information of the Police force and others interested in the cattle and slaughtering business:

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF METROPOLITAN POLICE, NO. 300 MULBERRY-STREET,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1867.

To the Captains of Police:

GENERAL ORDER NO. 510.—Misapprehension seems to exist as to the authority, under the law, of the Metropolitan Board of Health, to provide, by ordinance, for the prevention of the slaughtering of animals south of Fortieth-street, in the City of New-York, and the driving of cattle in that portion of the City; as well as the powers of the Police to arrest for offences in violation of such ordinances. To remove all doubts which may be entertained, the following references are made to the statutes of the State:

Chapter 700 of the Laws of 1867, provides as follows:

SECTION 1. From and after the passage of this act it shall not be lawful to drive any cattle, sheep, swine, pigs or calves through the streets or avenues of New-York or Brooklyn, or any of them, except at such times, and in such manner as the Metropolitan Board of Health may, by ordinance or resolution, prescribe. But, as long as said Board shall permit the business of slaughtering animals for food to be carried on in that portion of the City of New-York south of Fortieth-street, it shall be lawful to drive through such streets and avenues in the City of New-York as may be designated by said Board and under such restrictions as to numbers as said board may prescribe.

SEC. 2. Any person violating any provision of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, be punished by a fine of not less than $10, or more than $50, or by imprisonment in the Penitentiary for not more than thirty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Chapter 74 of the laws of 1866, as amended by Chapter 686 of 1866, provides as follow:

SEC. 30. Whoever shall violate any provisions of this act or any order of said Board (Metropolitan Board of Health,) made under the authority of the same, or any by-laws or ordinances therein referred to, or shall obstruct or interfere with any person in the execution of the order of the Board of Health, or willfully omit to obey any such order, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and be liable to be indicted and punished for such offence.

SEC. 17. * * * * And it shall be the duty of said Metropolitan Police Board, by and through its proper officers, agents and men, to faithfully, and at the proper time, enforce and execute the sanitary rules and regulations, and the orders of said Board of Health.

Chapter 956, of the laws of 1867, provides as follows:

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the officers and men of the Metropolitan Police force to enforce all of the ordinances and regulations of said Board of Health.

Chapter 806, of the laws of 1867, provides as follows:

SEC. 14. It is hereby made the duty of the Metropolitan Police force, at all times of day or night, within the Metropolitan Police District, and the members of such force are hereby thereunto empowered to especially preserve the public peace, prevent crimes, detect and arrest offenders, * * * guard the public health, * * * and restrain all unlawful or disorderly conduct or practices therein, enforce and prevent the violation of all laws and ordinances in force in said district; and for these purposes, with or without warrant, to arrest all persons guilty of violating any law or ordinance for the suppression or punishment of crimes or offences.

General Order No. 509, as printed, contains an important typographical error, which it is necessary to correct. For the words "Forty-second-street," wherever they occur, read "Fortieth-street."

JOHN A. KENNEDY, Superintendent.
GEO. W. DILKS, Inspector.

Destructive Fire in Nassau-street—Loss $21,000.

About 4:20 o'clock yesterday afternoon an alarm of fire was given in Nassau-street, flames being discovered on the fourth floor of the brick building No. 59 Nassau-street, on the corner of Maiden-lane. It appears that the fire originated in the premises occupied by EDWARD SEBRING, chaser of metals, who was dipping hot metal in turpentine, which ignited, and the flames spread rapidly through the room, driving SEBRING away and scorching his clothing.

The firemen were soon on the ground and worked manfully, though they did not succeed in extinguishing the flames before the entire fourth floor and roof were destroyed. Owing to the multiplicity of occupants the losses could not be definitely ascertained.

The first floor is occupied by DANIEL HODGMAN, agent of the New-York India Rubber Company, and sustains a loss of $2,000 by water. Fully insured.

The second floor is occupied by FREDERICH J. EMERICH, optician. Loss, $4,000; insured for $10,000 in the London and Liverpool. C. W. HARVEY and EDWARD HELLWIG, jewelers, are also on this floor, who sustain severe loss by water.

The third floor is occupied by several lawyers as offices, whose losses could not be ascertained or estimated, though they cannot be heavy.

The fourth floor was occupied by EDWARD SEBRING, who estimates his loss at $5,000; insured for $4,400 in the Hudson County Mutual. Mr. ARMBRISTER, manufacturer of morocco cases, also occupied a portion of this floor, and sustains a loss of $4,000; probably insured.

The building is owned by an estate of which ABNER ELY is agent, and is damaged to the extent of $6,000; fully insured.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

POLICE DESCENT UPON A FARO BANK.—A few minutes before midnight Capt. GARLAND, Sergt. LOONIE, Roundsman MALONEY and a squad of men, made a sudden descent upon the well-known gambling house located on the second floor of No. 134 Crosby-street. The Police succeeded in arresting sixteen persons, whom they surprised playing faro and among whom was the reputed proprietor, CHAS. OATMAN. All of the prisoners were locked up in the Spring-street Station-house. Besides these gamblers, the officers obtained possession of the gambling-table, one lay-out, a case-box, a silver deal-box and a quantity of ivory checks.

A CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS.—FREDERICK NAST, aged 26, and a native of Switzerland, died suddenly of fits, at his residence, No. 14 Mott-street. The Coroner was notified....JOHN McDONNELL, employed on towboat *S. S. Stevens*, was seized with fever and was removed to Brooklyn Hospital....A fight occurred in a lager-beer saloon corner of Fifty-second-street and Broadway, last night, when a man named JAMES FRIEL, of No. 145 West Forty-ninth-street, was stabbed in the shoulder by MATHEW DONOHUE, who was arrested....CONRAD FELSER, aged 62 years, of No. 199 West Thirty-first-street, fell off a Third-avenue car near his residence, receiving a scalp wound. He was taken to the Hospital....EVERETT LESKER, aged 2 years, of No. 225 West Thirty-seventh-street, was instantly killed in that street by an ice cart running over him, driven by JACOB O'KEEFE. As it was purely accidental, the man was not arrested....JOHN WILSON, of No. 51 Main-street, Brooklyn, was knocked down in South-street by truck No. 4,136, driven by BERNARD HAND, and only slightly injured....HENRY WHENT, aged 7, residing at No. 91 Thompson-street, was accidentally knocked down by a butcher's cart, driven by DAN DUSTAMINO, and sustained slight injury....DANIEL HOWARD, aged 28, a native of Ireland, and living in a shanty in Forty-seventh-street, near Fourth-avenue, had his right arm broken by a flag-stone falling upon him as he was at work in Fortieth-street....HENRY DANBY, a resident of Hamilton Junction, N. Y., was terribly injured yesterday by being crushed between some cars on the Jersey Central Railroad at Communipaw. He was brought to this City and taken to Bellevue Hospital.

THE RECENT RECKLESS SHOOTING AFFAIR IN WASHINGTON-STREET.—Coroner GOVER held an *ante-mortem* examination yesterday, at the New-York Hospital, in the case of CATHARINE LYONS, who was accidentally shot in the head on the 26th ult., while at work at No. 165 Washington-street, by GEORGE HAMMER. The Coroner found Miss LYONS perfectly rational, having wonderfully survived the effects of the terrible wound received by her, and she gave some information regarding herself. She is a native of this City, 15 years of age, and resides at No. 102 Wolcott-street, Brooklyn; but she has no memory of how the wound was received, and does not remember the place she worked at nor the name of her employer, her mind being a perfect blank in some particulars. As the sufferer was in a very low state, the Coroner refrained from asking more questions, and adjourned the examination for a few days in hope of her being stronger. Other witnesses will also be then examined. The cause of Miss LYONS' condition is still locked up in the Tombs, and will probably make an attempt to regain his liberty through a writ of *certiorari* next week.

THE GERMAN JOURNEYMEN CABINET-MAKERS.—The German United Cabinet-makers' Association, about two thousand members, held a special meeting at the Germania Assembly Rooms last night, which was fully attended. Mr. HUMBICHHAUSEN presided on the occasion, and Mr. MUHLMEISTER, the delegate of the Association to the National Workingmen's Convention, lately held in Chicago, submitted a lengthy report, embracing a detailed account of the proceedings of the Convention, and giving a view of their importance and probable results. The report was approved. The German Cabinet-makers' Association has been in existence about eight years, and by its operations has succeeded in bettering the condition of its members. The average wages paid in this City to the journeymen cabinet-makers at present is $16 per week, though a large portion earn considerably more.

PROPOSED REUNION OF NEW-ENGLANDERS.—"Burleigh," the New-York correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, announces a festive reunion of New-Englanders in this City as follows: "It is proposed to have a gathering of the sons and daughters of New-England some time in October. The leading business men of New-York are from New-England. The purpose of this gathering is to bring them together around the festive board. The plan proposes a dinner, to which the sons and daughters shall be invited, at which the best speaking talent of New-England will be heard, and a procession, led by a New-England band and escorted by a battalion made up of New-England soldiers connected with the military organizations of this City. Some of the most energetic New-England men are in this arrangement. A meeting for its furtherance will be called at an early day."

RELIEF FOR THE SUFFERERS AT GALVESTON.—Messrs. JOSIAH MACY & SONS report that they have received the following contributions for the relief of the sufferers by yellow fever at Galveston, Texas, to date: P. & G. Lorillard, $100; Dahon, Canoll & Co., $50; March, Price & Co., $25; Bulkley & Moore, $25; Connolly & Co., $25; G. W. Hillman & Co., $25; Weil & Co., $20; A. L. P., $5. Total, $275; previously reported, $480. Total, $755. And Messrs. SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO. report the following list: J. Z. Worth, $20; Adriance Platt & Co., $25; Jos. Adams & Coombs, $50; A. Strauss & Co., $25; M. H. Y., $5; Mrs. E. V. Morton, $100; Fithian & Co., $25. Total, $250; previously received, $1,045. Total, $1,295.

CITY CAR ACCIDENT.—At 9 o'clock yesterday morning, ELLA HOWARD, aged 16, residing at No. 127 West Forty-seventh-street, was run over by car No. 18 of the Broadway line, on the corner of Thirteenth-street, and severely injured. She was taken home by Officer SHERWOOD, of the Broadway squad. The sufferer and her sister were crossing the track, on their way to the Society Library, when ELLA was knocked down by the horses, and caught hold of the brake, though she could not save herself, having several bones broken by the accident. The driver, PATRICK RIELLY, was arrested.

STEAMBOAT COLLISION.—Yesterday morning about half-past 9 o'clock, while the steamboat *Matteawan*, from Keyport, was nearing the City, she was run into by the Staten Island ferry-boat *Westfield*, losing part of her wheelhouse and all her after larboard guards. Both boats were crowded and the loss of life, but for the staunchness of the *Matteawan*, might have been serious. The owners of the injured vessel, it is said, intend to apply to the Staten Island Company for damages, many of the passengers giving in their names as witnesses.

RUN OVER ACCIDENTS.—IDA F. BOYLE, aged 8 years, was run over yesterday, in Cannon-street, near Rivington, and severely injured, by a grocer's wagon, driven by JOHN FARRELL. She was taken home to No. 77 Cannon-street, and FARRELL arrested. ....GUSTAVE SHEARMAN, aged 56 years, and living at No. 237 East Thirty-third-street, was knocked down yesterday by an express wagon in Third-avenue, and had a leg fractured. He was taken home.

BURGLARY IN THE SIXTEENTH WARD.—A forcible entrance was made into the residence of Mr. NICHOLAS SEITZ, No. 136 Remsen-street, E. D., at an early hour yesterday morning, and mortgage bonds and other valuable papers abstracted. A small sum of money in the safe containing the papers was left behind.

WOMAN FOUND DROWNED.—An unknown woman was found drowned yesterday morning at the foot of Jackson-street, East River, when Coroner SCHIRMER was notified to hold an inquest. A description of the person of deceased will be found on the fifth page of the TIMES.

TIME-TABLE FOR SEPTEMBER. — *Benedict's Time-Table* for September is ready for delivery. The information it contains has been compiled with care, and no doubt that travelers either by railroad or steamboat will find it an indispensable companion.

BOY DROWNED.—Yesterday afternoon, FRANK PARKER, aged 7 years, and residing at No. 147 Lewis-street, accidentally fell into the East River, at the foot of Third-street, and was drowned before he could be rescued. The body was recovered.

FALL FROM A ROOF.—RICHARD HALBE, aged 3 years, fell from the roof of his residence, No. 329 Sixth-avenue, to the roof of an extension building, while playing with other children. He sustained serious injuries.

FOUNDLING.—A female infant, 3 weeks old, was found yesterday morning in the hallway of No. 29 Second-avenue, when it was committed to the care of the Commissioners of Charities.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

DESCENT ON A FASHIONABLE BOARDING-HOUSE IN WILLIAMSBURGH.—Between 11 and 12 o'clock last night Sergt. BUNCE, Officer NICHOLSON and others of the Forty-fifth Precinct, provided with a warrant issued by Justice DAILEY, visited the fashionable boarding-house of AUGUSTA GURRIERE, No. 306 Broadway, E. D., and arrested all the inmates. The house was complained of as disorderly by Mr. JOHN EVANS, of No. 308 South Fourth-street, E. D. The following are the names of the parties arrested: Augusta Gurriere, aged 42; John Wesley, 46; Mary Rubeck, 23; Emma Smith, 19; Bernard Cohen, 31; Sarah Cohen, 25. On being taken to the Station-house the prisoners were very much excited, and begged the Sergeant in charge (JOHN D. HUNT) to be merciful. One of the ladies said she had a husband and six children at home. Another was far advanced in pregnancy. They were locked up to await a hearing before Justice DAILEY.

THE CASE OF THE EXHUMED CHILD IN THE EASTERN DISTRICT.—Coroner SMITH and a jury, on Saturday, continued the investigation as to the cause of death of the child OSCAR ZERRMAN. The evidence so far, goes to show that the child was buried in the Lutheran cemetery on Tuesday last under a permit from the Board of Health, the cause of death being given as cholera infantum. When the body was disinterred by the Coroner and a *post mortem* examination was made by Dr. JOSEPH CREAMER, who found a wound upon the skull sufficient to cause death. Several witnesses testified that they saw a woman named ROSE McKELVEY strike the child upon the head with a slipper three days before its death, but the accused swore positively that she did no such thing. The inquest will be resumed on Monday evening.

THE RINDERPEST.—In contradiction of a statement that the rinderpest had shown itself among stock on Long Island, the New-York College of Veterinary Surgeons assert that the disease which carried off the horses of Mr. JONES, of Cold Spring, was not rinderpest, but cerebro spinal meningitis, infectious and fatal to horses, but not considered contagious in character. A report upon the disease is in preparation by the Faculty of the College.

A BROKER COMMITTED ON A CHARGE OF FALSE PRETENCES.—FREDERICK W. REDPATH, the Pine-street stock broker, recently arrested on a charge of defrauding Rev. Dr. HASKINS, of $290 on the Vedder Silver Mining Company's certificates of stocks was on Saturday committed in full by Justice DAILEY to answer to the Grand Jury.

A BETRAYED WIDOW ATTEMPTS SUICIDE.—A widow named HENRIETTA STRASSWELL, residing at No. 31 Montrose-avenue, E. D., on Saturday, attempted suicide by cutting an artery of her left arm. She assigned as a reason that she was betrayed and abandoned by a widower.

NEW-JERSEY.

A YOUNG BRIDE ATTEMPTS TO MURDER HER HUSBAND.—Hudson City, or the people thereof, had yesterday morning a thrilling sensation in the shape of the attempted murder of a husband by his wife before the lapse of three months honeymoon. PATRICK COYLE, of Beacon-avenue, appeared before Justice ALDRIDGE yesterday forenoon and made affidavit that his wife BRIDGET had just made a felonious assault on deponent by striking him with an ax on the breast, and had also stabbed and cut deponent on the arm with a knife, at the same time swearing that she would take his life. Upon these representations, of which the evidence was visible, Justice ALDRIDGE issued a warrant, upon which BRIDGET was subsequently arrested and was held for trial at the next term of Court. Mrs. COYLE is represented as a woman of very violent temper. COYLE, who appears to be a sort of quiet individual, says that he married BRIDGET under the supposition that she was a widow, but that since his marriage he has been informed that her first husband ran away to escape just such treatment as the complainant has been subject to.

BRUTAL CONDUCT.—Two men, giving their names as JOHN PYBORN and THOMAS JONES, one of them a large, powerful man, with a red head and said to be a Brooklyn Alderman, were arrested in Hoboken yesterday afternoon, charged with beating in a brutal manner a 'longshoreman named MICHAEL FLYNN. It appears that the accused went over to Hoboken to see a friend off in the steamer *Saxonia*, and indulged pretty extensively in champagne at the Hamburg and Bremen House. After the steamer sailed the two men kept up their frolic, which resulted in a *melée* with FLYNN, and the latter was knocked down and kicked in the most brutal manner, receiving three severe scalp wounds. The accused were taken before Justice POPE and held to bail to answer at the next term of Court. The Alderman carried home a memento of his frolic in the shape of an egg-shaped lump on the side of his right eye.

EXPLOSION ON THE HAMBURG STEAMER.—At 11:30 o'clock yesterday forenoon, half an hour before the time for the sailing of the Hamburg steamer *Saxonia*, an explosion occurred in the hold, resulting in the injury of two men, and for a time causing great consternation. It appears that some boxes of percussion cartridges were being lowered down the hold, when one of them slipped from the sling, and falling to the bottom was broken open, and the cartridges becoming ignited exploded in rapid succession, the noise resembling the rattling of musketry in time of battle. Two men in the ship's hold were injured—one of them, named ERNST FRICHER, so seriously that he was conveyed to St. Mary's Hospital. Hose from both the Hamburg steamers were stretched, and water was thrown into the hold until all danger from fire was at an end. The accident did not delay the sailing of the steamer.

ACCIDENT TO THE STEAMBOAT MAGENTA.—On Friday night, shortly after 8 o'clock, the steamboat *Magenta* was returning to Newark from Newburgh, with a large excursion party on board, she struck against the pier of the Central Railroad drawbridge and had her wheelhouse stove in, causing great consternation to the passengers. The boat, being disabled, was towed to Newark, reaching there about 11 o'clock. The accident is alleged to have been caused by the carelessness of the bridge-tender in making signals, a train of cars approaching at the same time.

ROBBING THE MARKET GARDENERS.—The market gardeners who have occasion to pass through Hoboken on their way to Washington Market have been very much annoyed of late by youths who pilfer from their wagons green corn, apples, &c., and the Police have determined to put a stop to it. On Friday night, at 9:30 o'clock, Officer MINTURN caught a lad pilfering from a farmer's wagon while standing in Washington-street. The boy, whose name is JOHN LANIGAN, was kept in the lock-up for fifteen hours, and was then discharged with a reprimand and a warning not to do the like again.

A DUMMY TRAIN THROWN FROM THE TRACK.—At 1 o'clock yesterday morning, as the Bergen Point dummy train was returning from Saltersville with steamship *Corsica* picnic party, it was thrown from the track by a log of wood placed upon the rails by some person bent on mischief. Fortunately the train was running slow, and no harm further than an hour's delay resulted.

ALLEGED FORGERY.—A young man named JOHN A. MORTON, clerk in the New-York Custom-house, was arrested on Friday night, charged by MARTIN BUENE, a grocer at No. 81 Market-street, Newark, with forging the name of DAVID MCCUEDAY to a note of $100, with which he obtained goods from the complainant. Accused was committed to jail for trial.

DEATH FROM VIOLENCE.—An affray occurred in a hotel in Orange a few weeks since, in which a man named MICHAEL GARRITY had his ribs broken, and received other injuries which resulted in his death on Friday night. Dr. DODD, the county physician, took preliminary action for the holding of an investigation.

SUDDEN DEATH.—On Friday evening DANIEL CHRISTIE, aged seventy years, while sitting at the window of his residence at No. 43 Broad-street, Newark, fell back from his chair, and expired immediately. Dr. DODD, the county physician, viewed the body, and decided that deceased died of heart disease.

SCALDING ACCIDENT.—A little girl, 4 years of age, named MARY ANDREWS, was severely if not fatally scalded on Friday afternoon, at the residence of her parents, in Harrison, by the upsetting upon her of a wash-boiler containing scalding water.

TILL THIEF.—PAT TOONAN, 14 years of age, was caught robbing the money drawer in TICE's segar store, No. 226 Grove-street, Jersey City, and was committed to the County Jail for trial.

Batchelor's Hair Dye. The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Ladies! Respect, Preserve and Develop your forms. Mammarial Balm and Breast Elevators develop physiologically. Depot 907 Broadway or 14 East 20th-st. Sold everywhere.

Dean's Cakes and Confectionery, No. 893 Broadway, between 19th and 20th sts., opposite where the peacocks are.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

DIED.

LOTT.—At Flatbush, on Thursday, Aug. 29, JAMES L., youngest child of Abraham and Gertrude B. Lott, aged 4 years, 11 months and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, on Sunday, Sept. 1, at 3 o'clock P. M.

SMITH.—On Friday, Aug. 30, MARY ANN, wife of George J. Smith, at the New-Utrecht Hotel, town of New-Utrecht, Long Island.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral this day, (Sunday,) Sept. 1, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the hotel.

THOMPSON.—In this City, on Saturday, Aug. 31, at the residence of his father, JAMES B. THOMPSON, Jr., in the 36th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from No. 412 West 28th-st., on Tuesday, Sept. 3, at 10 o'clock A. M.

OFFICIAL—[No. 179.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was found at Manhattanville on the track of the Hudson River Railroad, aged about thirty-five years, black hair, mustache. Dressed as follows: Brown coat, plaid vest, plaid pants. Found on the person the following articles: Card of the Journeymen Hat Makers, United States, traveling card, S. M. Chambers, President, Oliver, Secretary, with the name of Michael Higgins on the back; also, a tobacco box, with M. H. on the back. Body sent to the Morgue, foot of East Twenty-sixth-street.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

WILLIAM SCHIRMER, Coroner.

OFFICIAL—[No. 180.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, New-York, Aug. 31, 1867.

The body of an unknown woman was found in the water near the foot of Jackson-street, East River, aged about twenty years, stout built, brown hair, blue eyes, good teeth, full face. Dressed as follows: Balmoral petticoat, hoop-skirt, corsets, white skirt, flower-spotted calico dress, black silk sacque, fancy straw bonnet, with lavender ribbon, long stockings and tie-shoes. Found on the person the following articles: White handkerchief, with D. J. marked in red letters in the corner, a breast-pin, with ruby stone, two ear-rings, one ring marked J. R., one ring marked S. K., and a fancy chased ring, a pocket-book, containing two two-dollar greenbacks and fifty-six cents in currency. The body appears to have been in the water but a very few days, and was sent to the Morgue for further identification.

For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

WILLIAM SCHIRMER, Coroner.

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 28, 1867.

Information has been received at this Department from Mr. B. Squire Cottrell, the Commercial Agent of the United States at San Juan del Norte, of the death, on the 1st of June last, at Machuca Rapids, San Juan River, of JAMES YEAMAN, of Williamsburgh, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MILLINERY OPENING.

MONDAY, Sept. 2.

The finest stock of Millinery Goods ever imported, and the largest assortment of

PARIS PATTERN BONNETS.

To which we invite the particular attention of the trade.

PECK & SCHULHOFF,
No. 455 Broadway, New-York.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

IF YOU HAVE THE DYSPEPSIA, HEADache, dizziness, costiveness, piles, oppression after eating, sour rising, or any indigestion or biliousness, if you do not thank us after using HARRISON'S PERISTALTIC LOZENGES, we will forfeit the price of the box. Sold at No. 1 Tremont Temple, Boston, and everywhere.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL AND LIFE ILLUSTRATED is a "first-class" magazine, adapted to all classes. Explains Physiognomy, or "Signs of Character;" Ethnology, or Natural History of Man; Phrenology and the Temperaments; Physiology, the Laws of Life; Psychology, the Science of the Soul. Amply illustrated. Monthly, $3 a year; sample numbers, 30 cents. Address S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York. Sent half a year, July to January, for $1 50.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

MARINERS' GUIDE AND WANDERERS' AID SOCIETY.—The regular quarterly meeting of this Society will be held on SUNDAY EVENING in the pleasant and capacious Lecture-room of the Mariners' Temple, (the upper part of the house being closed for repairs and painting,) corner of Oliver and Henry sts. Rev. JAMES S. LADD, the Corresponding Secretary, and others will speak of the very interesting labors in which the Society is engaged among the men of the sea. Friends of missionary work generally are cordially invited to be present.

THE FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, in 34th-st., near Broadway, of which Rev. JOHN THOMSON, D. D., is pastor, is now rapidly approaching completion, and will be dedicated to the worship of God, it is expected, on the FOURTH SABBATH of the month of September. In the meantime service will be conducted in the Lecture-room as usual at 10½ A. M. each Sabbath.

OLD JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—Rev. E. WADSWORTH, D. D., President of the Southern University, Greensboro, Alabama, will preach at 10½ A. M., and the Pastor, Rev. W. H. DE PUY, at 7½ P. M. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper at the close of the morning sermon. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Prayer service at 7 P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

THE NEW-ENGLAND CONGREGATIONAL Church in 41st-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., will be reopened for public worship on SUNDAY, Sept. 1. Preaching by Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath-school in the Chapel at 2½ P. M. The Sacraments of the Lord's Supper will be administered in connection with the morning service.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH AND MISSIONS.—Preaching on SUNDAY, Sept. 1, corner Catharine and Madison sts. (in absence of the Pastor,) by Rev. B. F. MILLARD, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; corner Dover and Water sts. at 3 P. M., and No. 27 Greenwich-st. at 3½ P. M. Seats free.

THIRTEENTH-ST. PRESBYTERIAN Church, Rev. Dr. BURCHARD'S, will be opened for religious services SUNDAY MORNING, Sept. 1. The Pastor will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Elders and Deacon elect will be ordained and installed at the close of the morning service.

REV. CHARLES E. HARRIS, PASTOR OF Alanson M. E. Church, Norfolk-st., between Broome and Grand, will preach next SABBATH, Sept. 1, MORNING and EVENING. Services to commence at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. The public are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Rev. C. H. A. BULKLEY, late Chaplain to the B. Y. M. C. A. will preach in this Church A. M. and P. M., TO-MORROW. The evening sermon will discuss the question: *Can I be Happy in Heaven, knowing that any of My Friends are Lost?*

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH—NEAR CORner 14th-st. and 7th-av.—Rev. Dr. G. S. HARE, Pastor of this Church, will resume his pulpit duties, and will preach in the above church on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers promptly provided with seats. Sabbath-school at 9 o'clock A. M.

AT THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, corner Market and Henry sts., Rev. JOHN LYLE, Pastor, preaching every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. GEO. J. MINGINS will preach in the evening. All are invited to attend. Seats all free.

42D-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 7th and 8th avs.—services on SUNDAY, by Divine permission, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. Dr. LYON, of Mississippi, and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. W. A. SCOTT, D. D. Evening subject—*Angels*, continued.

REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, 21ST-ST.—Divine services will be resumed in this church SUNDAY, please God, at 10½ o'clock in the morning and 7½ o'clock in the evening. Sermon Sunday by Rev. Dr. HARDENBERGH.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. J. S. INSKIP, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 7½ o'clock P. M. A prayer-meeting will follow the evening service. Strangers and others are invited. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION—Madison-av. and 35th-st.—There will be Divine service, sermon and the Holy Communion in this church on SUNDAY next, at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening of the same day Divine service and sermon at 7½ o'clock.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH.—SERVICES will be resumed in the Calvary Baptist Church, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., SUNDAY, Sept. 1. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. R. J. W. BUCKLAND, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

MR. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS, OF PHILadelphia, will preach for the Second Reformed Presbyterian Church, on SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M, Hall of the Historical Society, 2d-av., corner 11th-st.

THE DOOM OF THE ANTICHRIST.—S. S. Snow, the Messenger, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Beast, False Prophet and Lake of Fire.*—Rev. xix., 20.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—On SUNDAY Rev. Dr. CLERC will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET at 7½ A. M. and 3 P. M., the latter service for deaf mutes.

NOTICE.—EVERETT ROOMS, NO. 1 296 BROADway, corner 34th-st., Rev. R. C. SHIMEALL, Minister. —Regular service during the Summer, MORNING and EVENING. Those whose churches are closed are respectfully invited. Seats free.

HARLEM UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. G. E. DEMAREST will preach at National Hall, corner of 4th-av. and 129th-st., on SUNDAY MORNING. Services commence at 10½ o'clock. Sunday-school at 9½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, East 29th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., Rev. G. H. HOUGHTON, D. D., Rector. There will be Divine Service in this Church on SUNDAY MORNING, Sept. 1, at 10½ o'clock, and 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

ALLEN-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Rivington and Delancey sts.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock, by the former Pastor, Rev. S. H. SMITH, now of Bridgeport. Prayer-meeting at 3 P. M. Seats free. All invited.

NOTICE.—THE CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, corner Madison-av. and 28th-st., Rev. WM. T. SABINE, Rector, will be open without intermission, for divine service, EVERY SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

SPIRITUAL MEETINGS AT LAMARTINE HALL, corner 29th-st. and 8th-av., every SUNDAY. A circle at 10½ A. M.; conference at 3½ P. M., and trance speaking or lecture at 7½ P. M. Seats free.

REV. P. FRANKLIN JONES WILL preach in the 6th-av. Reformed Church, opposite Amity-st., on SUNDAY MORNING, Sept. 1, at 10½ o'clock. The public invited.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 50th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY, by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Missionary Meeting at 3½ P. M.

REV. WM. P. CORBIT, PASTOR OF the 17th-st. M. E. Church, between 1st and 2d avs., will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. Camp-meeting prayer-meeting at 3½ P. M.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH—16TH-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Preaching on SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock, on the *Nearness of the Second Coming of our Lord.* Seats free. No collection.

THE SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN Church, (Rev. Dr. McELROY'S) 14th-st., near 6th-av., will be reopened for divine service on SUNDAY MORNING, Sept 1, at 10½ o'clock.

THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MORavian Church, Rev. A. A. REINKE, Pastor, will open worship at the "Home," No. 29 East 29th-st., on SUNDAY MORNING, Sept. 1, at 10½ o'clock.

REV. F. C. WAINWRIGHT WILL PREACH in St. Timothy's Church, 57th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., SUNDAY, Sept. 1. Service in the morning at 10½ o'clock; in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

WEST 23D-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, near 7th-av.—This church will be reopened on SUNDAY. Preaching by Rev. GEORGE J. MINGINS. Services commence at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, EAST 14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.—Services every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Rev. URIAH SCOTT will preach on SUNDAY. Seats are all free.

ELDER WM. SUART WILL PREACH for the Advent Church, Room No. 18 Cooper Institute, on SUNDAY, Sept. 1, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., and in the evening, 108 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Rev. Dr. PRICE, Rector, will reopen SUNDAY, at the Church on 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Service at 10½ A. M. Sermon by the Rector.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, 34TH-ST., between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching by Rev. Mr. LORD, MORNING at 10½ o'clock and EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Strangers invited.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH will be open SUNDAY. Services at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Rev. Dr. THOMPSON will preach.

YORKVILLE CHAPEL OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 86th-st., near 4th-av. Free Episcopal Services. The Rev. WM. DYMOND will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M.

WEST 53D-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, near 7th-av.—Rev. WM. H. PENDLETON, Pastor, will resume his pulpit and preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH—S. W. WILLIAMS, sexton and undertaker, No. 276 6th-av.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 31, 1867.

$180,000	U. S. 6s. '81. C.	112⅜	66	Pacific Mail	144⅝
10,000	do	111⅞	600	do	144⅝
202,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C. '62	114⅜	100	Mar. Min. Co.	10⅞
90,000	do	114½	100	Quicksilver	28
28,000	do	114⅝	50	Adams Ex. Co.	72
25,000	do	114⅜	16	do	71¾
25,000	do s10	114⅜	100	do	72½
3,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s, '64, C.	109⅝	200	do	72
7,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C. '65	110⅝	20	Amer. Ex.	71
80,000	do	110⅞	20	do	71¾
20,000	do	111	20	do	71½
4,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s, C '65, New Is.	108¼	5	do	71
75,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s. C.	103	100	N. Y. Cen.	105⅝
26,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s, C. '67, New Issue	108¼	100	do b60	105⅞
100,000	do	108⅜	100	do	105⅝
15,500	Tr. Notes. 73-10s. 2d series	107⅜	10	do	105⅜
86,600	do	107⅜	15	do	105½
6,000	Tr. Notes, 73-10s, Third Ser.	107⅜	100	Erie R.	70⅞
28,000	do	107⅜	600	do	70½
3,000	Tenn. 6s....new	64½	100	Hud. Riv. R.	125
2,000	Virginia 6s....x-c	50½	100	Reading	104⅝
2,000	O. & M. Cer.	27⅜	200	Bost. Hart. & Erie.	14½
80,000	do	27⅜	400	M. So. & N. I. R...c	83⅝
10,000	do s60	27⅜	400	do	83⅜
14,000	O. & Miss. 1st M.	85½	600	do	83¼
2,000	C. & N. W. Con'd Conv. Bds.	82	100	do b10	83¾
5,000	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	80½	100	do s30	83¼
1,000	do	81	100	do s30	83⅜
5,000	C. & R. I. P. 7s.	91	100	do ....2d call	83⅝
2,000	Cl. & Pitts. 4th M.	72½	500	Cleve. & Pitts.	94
1,000	Morris & Es. 1st M.	97½	500	Chic. & N. W.	46½
200	West. U. Tel.	43⅛	200	Chic. & N. W. P. s60	70
100	do	43	300	do	70¾
100	do ...2d call	42⅞	50	Clev. & Tol. R.	125½
100	Atlantic Mail	113	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	65
25	Del. & Hud. C.	145	108	do	66
			300	do	66½
			100	do ....2d call	66⅛
			100	Alt. & T. H.	50
			100	Alt. & T. H. Pr.	82¾
			75	Chi. & Alt. R.	117
			25	Chic. & Alt. Pr.	120
			200	Chic. & R. I.	103⅝

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$30,000	Ohio & M. C.	27½	700	M. S. & N. I. R.	83½
10,000	do b3	27⅜	50	do	83
100	Quicksilver	28⅛	200	Clev. & Pitts.	94¼
100	N. Y. Cen. s3	105⅝	400	do b3	94¼
100	do b3	105⅝	300	Chi. & N. W. R.	46½
100	Erie Railroad ...b3	70½	500	Chic. & N. W. Pf. ..s3	70½
300	Reading R.	104½	200	do b3	70⅝

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	O. & M. Cer.	27⅜	100	Mich. S. & N. I. b3	84
10	Am. Ex. Co	71	200	do	84
40	Adams Ex. Co.	72½	100	Chic., R. I. & P.	103¾
100	do	73	500	do	103⅞
100	N. Y. Cen. s3	105⅝	1000	do b30	103⅞
100	Erie R.	70½	400	Chi. & N. W.	46½
200	do b3	70⅝	100	Chic. & N. W. Pr.	70⅝
100	West. U. Tel.	43½	100	do b3	70½
200	Reading R. b30	104½	200	P., F. W. & C. ..b10	105⅞
200	do	104⅜			

SATURDAY, Aug. 31—P. M.

The week and month close on a very cheap and easy Money market. The Brokers borrow at 4@5 ℘ cent., and balances are voluntarily left with them on the Public Funds of the United States at 3 ℘ cent. The Bank movement of the week gains from the disbursements of the Treasury $3,600,000 in Greenbacks, and from its Gold sales $1,200,000 in Specie. The Banks declare their Loans, in the absence of a free demand for Money, about $2,000,000, while gaining about $2,500,000 on their general line of Deposits. The Treasury Office received during the week $2,959,000 in Gold for Customs, but probably sold rather a larger sum at the going rates of the market from day to day. The Gold Room left off at 141⅝@141¾ ℘ cent. The Exports of the week amount to only $103,792.

The Stock Exchange was firm through the day, and very active in the Public Funds, at advancing rates on nearly all descriptions. In the afternoon the new 5-20s of 1865-67, July and January, money interest, advanced to 108⅜@½ ℘ cent. The old 5-20s of 1862 closed at 114⅝. The Railway Market was decidedly more confident on the part of the *Bull* speculators, and prices were higher than on Friday by ½@1 ℘ cent. on Michigan Southern and Erie, and ¼@½ ℘ cent. on New-York Central, Reading and some of the Western Roads. The Miscellaneous Shares again lower on the old Express Companies. At 4 o'clock P. M., on the street, (no Afternoon Boards on Saturday,) the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night.

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	103	103	N. West Pref.	70½	70⅝
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	114⅝	114⅝	Rock Island	103⅜	103⅝
U. S. Con. 5-20s	108⅜	108⅜	Fort Wayne	105¾	105⅞
N. Y. Central	105⅛	105⅝	W. U. Telegraph	43	43½
Erie	70⅝	70⅝	Cumberland	34½	35
Hudson	124⅝	124⅝	Mariposa, Pref.	20	20
Reading	104⅝	104⅝	St. Paul Pref.	65½	66⅛
Mich. Southern	82⅝	83⅝	Pacific Mail	144¼	144⅝
Pittsburgh	94	94	Toledo & Wabash	49½	49
Tenn. 6s, new	65½	64⅞	American Gold	141⅜	141⅝
Northwest	46⅝	46½	Bills on London	109⅝	109⅝

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℘ cent., 1867	138	5-20 cou., 1865, new issue	108⅝
6 ℘ cent., 1868	137	5-20 cou., 1867	108⅝
6 ℘ cent. coupon, 1868	138	5 ℘ cent., reg. 1871	117
6 ℘ cent., reg. 1881	110½	5 ℘ cent., coup., 1871	118
6s coup. 1881	112⅜	10-40 reg.	99
5-20 registered, 1862	108⅝	10-40 500 & 1,000	103
5-20 500 & 1,000	114⅝	7 3-10 1st series	107⅜
5-20 reg., 1864	109⅜	7 3-10 2d series	107⅜
5-20 500 & 1,000	109⅝	7 3-10 3d series	107⅜
5-20 500 & 1,000	111		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. 7 ℘ c. '70	103	Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870	100½
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1868	100	Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	100½
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1872	100	Illinois coupon 6s. 1879	100½
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1873	100½	Illinois War Loan	100½
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1874	100½	Tennessee 6 ℘ c., ex c.	65½
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1875	100½	Tennessee 6s. new bds.	64½
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1877	101	Virginia 6s, ex. c.	50
N. Y. 5 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1878	101	Georgia 7s, new bonds	84
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1881	100	North Carolina 6s	65
Illinois Canal Bds. 1860	100	North Carolina 6s. ex c.	53⅝
Illinois reg. 1860	100	North Car. 6s, n. bds.	53¼
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1860	100½	Missouri 6s	103
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1862	100½	Missouri H. & St. Jo. is.	77½
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1865	100½		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

Mechanics'	118	People's	135
Union	117	Market	113
America	140	Nassau	108½
City	200	Shoe and Leather	110
Phenix	104	Continental	106
Merchants' Exch'ge	110	St. Nicholas	102
State of New-York	110	Marine	140
Commerce	117	Commonwealth	108
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	110	Impt'rs. & Traders'	115
Bank of North Am'a.	106½	Park	152
Hanover	112	Fourth National	108½
Metropolitan	132		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	92	Del. Lack. & W. 1st M.	99
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es	92	Del. L. & W. 2d M.	90
N. Y. Cen. 6s. sub	92	Tol. & W. 2d M.	81
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 65-76	105	Tol. & Wab. Equ. Bds.	69
Erie 7s. 2d ind. 1879	103¼	Gt. Western 1st M. '88.	81
Erie 7s. 3d ind, 1883	101¼	Gt. Western. 2d M. '93.	73
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st '77	90	Mil. & Pr. du Ch. 1st M.	97
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. 1869	102	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	98
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M., s.f. '85	105	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	101
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	101⅜	Chi. & R. I. Con. 1s.	91
Har. 3d. M., '68	97	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund.	102
Mich. C. Con. 1st M. 8s. '82	112	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	104½
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ℘ c. 1st M.	109½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	98
Mich. So. 7 p. c. 2d M.	95	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	88
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F'd 7 ℘ c.	99	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	94
Pacific R. 7s. guar. by Mo	104	Cleve. & P. 3d M. con.	89
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c. 1870	114	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	72½
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	90	Chi. & A. S. Fund. 1st m.	101½
Alton & T. H. 2d. pfd.	82	Chi. & Alton Income	92
Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc.	79	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort.	85
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	94	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	80
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	85	Chi. & Gt. E. 1st mort.	55
Con. 7 ℘ cent. conv.	82	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.	97
Lack & W Bds.	97		

The following is a statement of the business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, New-York, during the month of August:

July 31, 1867—By Balance		$126,316,067 78
Receipts during the month:		
On account of customs	$12,903,740 08	
On account of gold notes	1,833,860 00	
On account of internal revenue	191,079 15	
On account of Post-office Department	108,171 65	
On account of transfers	7,241,000 00	
On account of patent fees	3,862 20	
On account of miscellaneous	62,097,152 83	
On account of disbursing acc'ts	12,100,177 11	
On account of Assay Office	30,001 00	
On account of interest acc'ts	485,897 01—	96,941,941 03
Total		$223,257,008 81
Payments:		
Treasury Drafts	$95,385,647 34	
Post-office	202,522 34	
Disbursing accounts	13,634,387 24	
Assay Office	211,469 04	
Interest accounts, viz.:		
In coin	621,066 65	
In currency	435,897 00—	110,490,989 61
Balance		$112,766,019 20
Balance to Cr. Treasurer U. S.	$99,605,489 85	
Balance to Cr. disbursing accounts	9,911,913 42	
Balance to Cr. Assay office	2,290,765 21	
Balance to Cr. interest acc'ts	957,850 72—	112,766,019 20
Receipts for Customs in the month of August, 1867		$12,903,740 08
Receipts for Customs in the month of August, 1866		12,700,094 69
Increase in August, 1867		$203,645 39

Statement of the business of the United States Assay Office, at New-York, for the month ending Aug. 31, 1867:

Deposits of Gold		$453,000 00
Foreign Coin	$5,000 00	
Foreign Bullion	5,500 00	
United States Bullion	442,500 00	
Deposits of Silver, including purchases		37,500 00
Foreign Coin	$8,000 00	
Foreign Bullion	6,000 00	
United States Bullion, (contained in Gold)	5,500 00	
United States Bullion, (old coins.)	500 00	
United States Bullion, (Colorado)	2,300 00	
United States Bullion, (Lake Superior)	200 00	
United States Bullion, (Nevada)	1,500 00	
Total Deposits, payable in bars	$286,500 00	
Total Deposits, payable in coin	204,000 00—	$490,500 00
Gold bars stamped		$188,088 60
Transmitted to United States Mint, Philadelphia, for coinage		$158,572 13

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts for Customs, $500,000; Gold Notes, $49,000; total receipts, $3,767,056 97; total payments, $7,620,698 65; balance, $112,266,019 30.

The earnings and expenses of the Boston and Maine Railroad for the years ending May 31, 1866 and 1867, have been as follows:

Earnings.	1866.	1867.
From passengers	$943,222 30	$976,683 97
From freight	519,005 70	581,906 28
From rents	18,729 94	23,290 18
From mails	11,104 46	10,839 78
From interest and dividend	19,096 85	17,666 45
From P., S. & P. Railroad	10,000 00	10,000 00
Total	$1,521,159 25	$1,620,676 66
Expenses.		
Repairs of road	$166,655 54	$145,212 25
Repairs of bridges	27,870 52	39,384 54
Repairs of stations, &c.	27,338 19	68,348 82
Repairs of fences	5,108 97	5,691 51
Repairs of locomotives	63,745 25	79,627 06
Repairs of cars	71,730 85	67,106 95
Switchmen, gatemen, &c.	38,123 43	40,442 77
Passenger expenses	112,023 25	117,421 26
Freight expenses	92,751 22	114,061 73
Wood	75,812 65	75,779 76
Sawing and pumping	22,591 98	27,428 39
Oil and waste	18,184 11	17,197 50
Damages and gratuities	7,876 71	3,776 53
General expenses	20,410 11	35,842 96
Taxes	104,515 68	87,573 27
Insurance	3,560 00	4,023 83
Coal for locomotives	59,808 22	70,599 12
Removing ice and snow	245 36	6,283 78
Danvers Railroad rent	7,500 00	7,500 00
Depreciation of locomotives and cars	83,344 03	
Renewals of rails	36,529 26	52,426 37
Total	$1,017,219 43	$1,085,678 40
Earnings less expenses	$503,939 82—	$534,998 26
Deduct tax on dividend and surplus		27,293 50
Net profits		$507,704 76
From which deduct two dividends of 5 ℘ cent. each		415,570 00
Leaving an undivided balance of		$92,134 76
To which add balance from previous year		882,958 95
Total, as in General Balance Sheet		$975,093 71

Compared with 1866, the gross earnings of 1867 show an increase of $99,517 41, with an increase in expenses of $68,458 97—making an increase in net earnings of $31,058 44.

The amount of earnings from local passengers and local freight for the years ending May 31, was:

	Local passengers.	Local freight.
1864	$524,068 04	$264,454 86
1865	649,174 91	302,760 11
1866	758,932 54	424,827 08
1867	795,115 59	462,158 02

Take also the business from connecting roads. The amount of earnings, from such business, on our road for the same time, is as follows:

	Passengers.	Freight.
1864	$161,957 66	$96,950 49
1865	175,526 06	91,278 42
1866	183,319 76	94,178 62
1867	181,568 38	119,838 26

The number of miles run by passenger trains was 532,590; by freight trains, 251,793; by gravel trains, 14,906; by extra trains, 12,229—total miles run, 811,518. Number of passengers carried, 3,070,724; do. carried one mile, 43,056,491; do. carried to and from other roads, 296,082; do. carried one mile do., 10,108,817. Tons of merchandise carried, 319,905; do. carried one mile, 12,396,761; number of tons of merchandise carried to and from other roads, 68,918; do. carried one mile do., 4,175,392. Tons of freight carried for use of the road, 145.

Condensed Balance Sheet.

	1866.	1867.
Construction	$3,966,253 68	$4,027,896 93
Equipment	446,557 23	581,357 23
Property accounts	140,433 78	176,012 81
Cash	17,383 88	56,786 94
Notes	265,100 00	82,700 00
Open accounts	77,087 05	27,242 16
B. & M. R. R. stock	50,000 00	50,000 00
Danvers R. R. bond	73,000 03	73,000 00
Do., as per agreement	27,250 00	27,330 00
Newburyport R. R., as per agreement	300,000 00	300,000 00
Great Falls and Conway R. R. bonds	20,000 00	20,000 00
Surplus account	3,225 73	
Total	$5,386,291 35	$5,422,326 07
Capital stock	$4,076,974 52	$4,076,974 52
Sundry balances	108,176 63	93,919 54
Deposit on account of Newburyport R. R. bonds	2,160 00	2,160 00
Am't payable on acc't of Newburyport R. R. b'ds	1,490 00	1,490 00
Tax on dividend	11,279 64	13,921 00
Div. payable July 1	205,285 00	207,785 00
General reserve acc't., undivided earnings	882,958 95	975,093 71
Reserved profits in surplus account	89,454 31	44,910 90
Received on ins. acc't	8,515 20	6,971 40
Total	$5,386,291 35	$5,422,326 07

President—F. COGGSWELL.

Directors—Francis Cogswell, Peter T. Homer, Nathaniel G. White, E. J. M. Hale, George C. Lord, Amos Paul and John E. Bickford.

Treasurer—A. Blanchard, Jr.

Superintendent—William Merrit.

Railways and Railway Consolidations.

From the National Intelligencer.

The New-York Constitutional Convention has interdicted railway consolidations. This, we take it, if not a blunder, is an afterthought not unlike the wisdom that locked the stable after the horse had been stolen. The subject, nevertheless, is an important one, if not to New-York, whose roads had already been pretty thoroughly consolidated, at least to the Great West, which is just now the scene of gigantic combinations by two rival parties of immense wealth and sagacity. Railways have grown to be the most extended and powerful of all the material interests of the country, and their managers have opened their eyes far wider and see with far keener vision than the somnolent public. Nor is it altogether clear that the competition and struggles of the roads is not destined ultimately to inure to the advantage of the people. At all events, we don't see how they are to appeal to Congress for special protection, unless in the great interest of military and postal communication. It is a free trade affair, the motive power being found in the hope of securing the trade and travel of certain sections.

The people of this country are so occupied with local industries, little and big, that they have overlooked the greatest combinations of capital and the most adroit management of men that the world has ever witnessed. We talk, and think, and wonder over that last most astonishing achievement of enterprise—the construction, within a few days, of five hundred and forty miles of the Pacific Road, from the Missouri River westward—but we here do not reflect how that work bears upon the great systems of roads east of that river. We have been accustomed to see numbers of railways bearing various names, and we have witnessed their combination and consolidation—many into one. This work is what may be termed the process of railway incubation—the bringing of various fragmentary parts into one whole thing—the reduction of managers, the concentration of power—literally, consolidation.

For illustration, there are two great rival systems just beginning to develop the scope and power of their machinery. We allude to that of the New-York Central and Erie, and extending on the south shore of Lake Erie on the left, and through Canada on the right, and then, in double or triple lines, to Chicago, forking off, at that great centre, north, west and south. This wonderful combination, as wonderful for the boldness of its enterprise and the energy of its management as for the extent of its capital—may, perhaps, be treated as the exhibition of perfect railway management in this country. It has taken up infinite parts and moulded them into a great machine—a machine, not like CHILLINGWORTH's with sections out of order, but perfect in theory and operation.

The physical confirmations of the country, coupled with the great populations of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, Southern Indiana, Illinois and so on to the West, have evolved a great rival system of consolidations. This latter power is led by the Pennsylvania Central and Baltimore and Ohio roads, so that these two grand organizations, these two opposing armies, are now brought face to face. It is a struggle for dominion, for dominion over the commerce and travel of that greatest wonder of modern times, that seat of empire of the continent of America—the plains and valleys of the West.

There is nothing that belittles the news Press of this country so much as its boisterous and extravagant pretensions of the superior power of our countrymen in all that makes up an efficient industry and intelligent nationality. Yet we venture to say that the extremest gasconades, in this way, of the best refuted braggard have fallen far short of the actual progress of the great plains and valleys of the West.

To control the business of those regions is now the prize for which the two grand combinations referred to—the great North and the great Centre—are now contending. This strife of the giants has evolved the necessity of consolidations, just what the New-York Convention has prohibited.

The Northern combination has extended its arteries to the South, through Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, so as to draw up the blood of those extremities toward the heart of the system, which is in the convergence of the New-York Central and Erie. Roads have been bought and others made in Indiana and Illinois to effect the transfer of freights directly across the opposing system to the lake line.

Now let us open the door that discloses what the centre, under the guidance of the Pennsylvania Central and the Baltimore and Ohio, are doing. What this combination wants is a direct way to the Missouri River, managed so as to be one road—one grand avenue from central Ohio to the Pacific, and from central Ohio eastward to Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New-York. Time and distance are only expressions now; but time and distance are to become controlling powers early in the future. The great northern system must hereafter run on the outside track with a wide circuit. That is the law. The centre has the vantage ground altogether in this respect; and as the two schemes work down to completion, each hour becomes more and more important to the traveler and the trader. Meanwhile it is nothing to the great cities which one of the roads wins dominion of freight and passengers. What they want is the trade of the interior, and that they will have at the cheapest rates and on the shortest time.

Now, let us run over the Great Central route, from the depot at Philadelphia to Pittsburgh; from Pittsburgh, on the Steubenville, Columbus and Panhandle Road, to Columbus; from Columbus to Union City, Ind., branching to the left to Indianapolis; from Union City to Logansport; from Logansport to the Illinois State line; from the latter point, by the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railway, nearly complete, to the Mississippi River, and thence onward, maintaining a midland course to the Pacific Ocean. This great central combination, having its base on the Atlantic, and its principal depots at New-York, Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore, which are equally accessible—the former by the Lebanon Valley and New-Jersey Central, and the latter by the Baltimore and Ohio Road—will have perfected all its arrangements within a few months, and thus open a continuous avenue on a single longitudinous line, as it were, from the Atlantic Ocean to the last constructed mile of the Pacific Railway. Wonderful progress, indeed, is all this, and it may well lead the Government-makers of New-York to reflect a little upon the point, whether it is either wise or possible to interdict consolidations. It occurs to us that such interdiction is of near kin to that which would forbid the inventor to put together the parts of his machine so as to answer the end of his discovery. For illustration, the greater the number of roads on a given line the greater must be the expense, delays, and the higher the rates. Consolidation is but an expression of practical energy and economy. Twenty roads here referred to are thrown into two or three, and practically into one. For instance, from the Illinois State line eastward—the Toledo, Logansport and Burlington; the Union and Logansport; the Columbus and Indianapolis; the Indiana Central; the Piqua—making 262 miles, are made into the Indiana Central Railway Company, and so of the entire line. And within six months consolidation will have taken in the whole route from Pittsburgh to the Mississippi River at Keokuk or Warsaw, under the name of the Pittsburgh, Indiana and Mississippi Railway Company, covering a distance of 680 miles.

Now, we have a word to say about that great Northern combination which has, by its energy and vast capital, drawn so heavily upon the travel and business of the centre; which has done so much for those wonderful depots of the lakes, and the entire Northern border. Never has ability and thought and capital been better applied. The future has been as familiar as the present. Its managers have grasped at dominion, and hundreds of millions of dollars have been expended to consolidate the entire railway interest over the sweep of country lying between the plain of the lakes and the great rivers. At length, however, this line has been penetrated and broken by the rival centre, and a new opposing system of great power has been established; a midland system, on a shorter route, and on a route which promises to turn away from that "Northern circuit" the vast products of central and Southern Indiana and Illinois and Missouri.

The central combination is not only complete, so far as its great avenue is concerned, but is constructing new lateral lines from its midland way to St. Louis and other Southern points.

Another grand central or Southern line to pierce the heart of the northwest, and bring its products by a nearer route than any other to tidewater at Hampton roads, the gate of the Chesapeake Bay, and the vast river system of Virginia, and a portion of North Carolina, is projected. It absorbs much of the thought of Virginia legislators. In our opinion it will be a success as soon as the South is relieved from its present disturbed political condition.

The Hop Crop.

From the Cooperstown (N. Y.) Freeman's Journal, Aug. 30.

The rains occurring the latter part of last week had the effect to increase the blight and to lessen the value of the crop. Subsequent good weather has had a beneficial effect, and picking was very generally commenced throughout the hop district of this State on Monday.

Otsego County will harvest upward of 3,000,000 pounds of hops—say 15,000 bales; the State of New-York about 10,000,000 pounds—say 50,000 bales. At least three-fourths of the crop will probably be classed under the head of "inferior to bad." The "good to prime" hops will command a ready sale, and will enter into prompt competition with the Wisconsin crop, which is reported "prime," even when compared with the best hops of former years, and is being bought up—mainly by eastern dealers—at from 45c. to 50c., the best lots readily commanding the higher figure. The poor hops will be rather slow of sale, and may remain a long time in the hands of growers unless there should be a demand for shipment. Those buying hops at the West for 50c. cannot lay them down in London at less than about 65c., currency value, and make a fair profit. Although the reports from England continue unfavorable, it is not yet known what price prime American hops are likely to command in that market, where they must compete with importations from countries nearer by.

We saw the first lot, of ten bales, delivered this season to Mr. SCOTT. They were grown by Mr. G. J. OLENDORF, of Middlefield, and are ranked as "prime" of this year's growth. Such hops will readily command fifty cents or upwards in this market, although there is not yet any established price; very poor hops cannot be sold at present. Brewers will not use such hops unless compelled to, and dealers will not feel inclined, at the very opening of the season, to buy them on speculation.

Growers should bear in mind that it will well repay them to take unusual care in picking and curing their hops. Some of the samples already brought to this market show too many leaves mixed in their hops.

We estimate the crop of 1867 as follows:

New York	50,000 bales
Other Eastern States	10,000 bales
Wisconsin	30,000 bales
Other Western States	10,000 bales
Total	100,000 bales

Estimated amount required for home consumption, about 80,000 bales. If the entire crop of 1867 could be brought into use, there would be about 20,000 bales for export. But as is remarked above, the rains of last week seemed to increase the blight, and hence the quantity of good merchantable hops will be somewhat under the estimates made just previous.

In making up estimates of the hop crop, how few persons take into consideration the great increase of land under cultivation, even in this State. In 1855, 9,482 acres yielded 7,492,000 pounds of hops; in 1864, 24,338 acres yielded 12,247,000 pounds of hops—far less to the acre, still by no means "a failure." In 1865, 25,870 acres were cultivated—an increase of 1,432. This year the estimated yield may be based on about 28,000 acres under cultivation—three times the number poled in 1855, when the yield was over 7,000,000 pounds. In 1855, Otsego County gathered 3,122,258 pounds of hops from 4,133 acres; in 1864, 3,451,761 pounds from 7,077 acres. In 1866, 7,605 acres were poled—yield not given. This year we have under cultivation about 8,300 acres, and a yield of less than 400 pounds to the acre will produce 3,000,000 pounds. Last year Sauk County, Wisconsin, had under hop cultivation 1,115 acres; this year, 2,588 acres, and the crop of that State is estimated at 30,000 bales. The difficulty this year will be as to quality not quantity.

The Whisky Thieves—Alarming Combinations.

Correspondence of the New-York Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.

A determined effort is being made by a clique here to have Mr. ROLLINS, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, suspended from office. The party is composed mostly of persons interested in the whisky frauds in New-York. FERNANDO WOOD is said to be a chief mover in the matter, and his recent visit here was for that purpose. WOOD attributes to ROLLINS the rejection by the Senate of [illegible] appointments to the Internal Revenue Office in [illegible]. This movement against ROLLINS is very [illegible]. The fact that STEEDMAN states that the place has been offered him indicates that [illegible]. The Johnson organ in New-York, [illegible] an attack on ROLLINS, [illegible] this league of whisky distillers.

Comments of New-York Commercial, (Mr. Weed.)

The movement against Commissioner ROLLINS is prompted by cupidity, and is being engineered by men who have conspired to defraud the Internal Revenue; who have been prosecuting their unlawful traffic here for several weeks, and whose operations are embarrassed by Mr. ROLLINS.

The pretext for these frauds upon the revenue is, that the money is wanted to sustain the *National Intelligencer*, whose managers (SNOW and COYLE) claim to have the President's authority for their depredations upon the revenue.

The reported Cabinet removals originated with those *Intelligencer* whisky manipulators, who are auxiliaries of the Blairs, JERRY BLACK and FERNANDO WOOD.

The protection of the revenue was sufficiently onerous to tax all the time, ability and courage of the revenue officers before the *National Intelligencer* gang, armed as they profess, with the authority of the President, entered the field.

Brooklyn, before an indomitably honest District-Attorney commenced his raid upon revenue robbers, was given over to illicit distillation. The demoralization was general, embracing manufacturers, Inspectors and Collectors. The conflict was fearful, for in money there is power. One man who, before his whisky enterprise commenced, scarcely knew the use of a bank book, was depositing daily from $5,000 to $25,000, of which amounts the revenue was defrauded. This man, with some of the dishonest revenue Inspectors, are indicted. One dishonest Collector was removed, but that was not the only reform demanded.

The removal of Mr. ROLLINS, and the appointment as his successor of a dishonest or weak man, would open the floodgates of fraud and corruption to an appalling extent. The combination is already formidable. The profit is so large that it makes men reckless. The conspirators are making money fraudulently now, but not fast enough. Their "appetite increases by what it feeds on." The Metropolitan Board is endeavoring to do its duty, but if Mr. ROLLINS should be removed, or their powers in any other way diminished, all control over the question would be lost.

ANDREW JOHNSON maintained, through life, the reputation of personal and public pecuniary integrity. That reputation, strengthened by his early and consistent devotion to the Union, made him Vice-President. We confided, and we still confide in his straight-forward, uncompromising honesty. We believe that men who are systematically defrauding the Revenue, use his name either without his authority, or that he is not informed of the dishonest nature of their operations. We think the President erred, in principle, in endeavoring to resist the action of Congress, on Reconstruction, after the People had declared in favor of Congress. We think he erred (in policy) in not, from the beginning, giving the Radicals all the rope they wanted, for if he had done so their leaders would, ere this, be looking through hemp windows.

But if the President, now that he is informed of the operations and designs of men who have conspired to rob the Treasury, lends himself to them, the last link in the chain which bound us to him will have been broken.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—7 3-10s OF JUNE ISSUE: NOS. 144,373, 144,374, 144,375; $500 each. A suitable reward will be paid to any one returning the same to M. F. BRANTINGHAM, No. 32 Wall-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 157 Chambers-st.

MACHINERY.

GREAT REDUCTION.—NOTICE TO OWNERS AND MASTERS OF STEAMERS.—The Robinson Patent Lock-up Safety Valve is now being sold below manufacturer's prices. Those wishing to purchase will please call at No. 320 West-st.

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GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, ETC.

No. 12 Wall-st., N. Y.

RATES FOR EXCHANGING SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES.

AUGUST 30, 1867.

For AUGUST NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $26 58 DIFFERENCE.
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $3 95 DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and receive $2 65 DIFFERENCE ON EACH $1,000.

NASHVILLE (TENN.) CITY BONDS. SIX PER CENT. ISSUED FOR MUNICIPAL PURPOSES.

KANSAS CITY BONDS &c., &c., FOR SALE.

All miscellaneous securities bought and sold on Commission. GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS.

Exchange on London and Paris,
Sight Drafts on Edinburgh and Glasgow,
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold
At the New-York Stock Exchange.
JAMES G. KING'S SONS,
No. 54 William-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

FULTON COUNTY, ILLINOIS, BONDS, Issued in aid of the Mississippi and Wabash Railroad and repudiated by the county, wanted at high rates. Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI R. R. CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,) NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1867.

TO THE CERTIFICATE HOLDERS.—A special meeting of the holders of certificates issued by this trust, will be held at the Office of the Trustees, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of September next, at noon, to take final action upon the closing of the trust and the reorganization of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company. As the trust deed requires that three-fourths in interest of the owners, or their legal representatives, of both preferred and common certificates shall be present and voting, to carry out the object above stated, certificate holders are earnestly requested to have their certificates transferred to their own names, and to be present at the meeting in person or by proxy. The transfer-books will be closed at 2 o'clock P. M., on Saturday, the 31st of August, and remain closed until the final adjournment of the meeting. The Trustees only await the action of certificate holders at the meeting now called, to close the trust and reorganize the Company. By order of the Trustees, ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD CO., No. 12 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1867.

A MAJORITY IN INTEREST OF THE holders of the preferred second mortgage and income second mortgage bonds, and also of the preferred stock of this Company, having consented in the manner provided by the deed of trust to an increase of the preferred stock of this Company by an issue of three thousand four hundred additional shares, of the same character as the existing stock, to enable the Directors to settle with the present holders of preferred stock for any preference claim over the common stock which may have accrued on the same up to Jan. 1, 1867;

NOTICE

is hereby given that the Directors will issue in settlement of said claim one share of said new stock for every five shares of the existing stock to the holders thereof, on the 2d day of September next; that for the purpose of ascertaining the persons entitled to the same, the transfer books of the preferred stock will remain open till the 2d day of September next, inclusive, when they will be closed, and so remain till the 10th day of September following, after which the certificates of new stock will be ready for delivery.

By order of the Board of Directors.
H. O. BRYANT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 336 BROADWAY, Aug. 21, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to charter, that the fifth installment of $10 on each share of stock in the National Trust Company is due on the second day of September next. Subscribers will please call at the office of the Company, and pay their installment, and also bring with them the original receipt for first installment, in order that this payment may be receipted thereon.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

OFFICE MONTGOMERY AND EUFAULA RAILROAD COMPANY, MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 26, 1867.

THE EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD-BEARING Interest Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad Company, of Alabama, will be paid on and after 1st of September, at the Chatham National Bank, New-York City.
L. OWEN, President.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 28, 1867.

COUPONS DUE SEPT. 1, 1867, FROM the Bonds of the Peninsula Railroad Company will be paid on and after that date on presentation at this office.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

WATERTOWN CITY (WIS.) BONDS WANTED.—The highest prices paid for Watertown and all other securities issued in WISCONSIN, IOWA, ILLINOIS, &c., including farm mortgages, corporation bonds, &c. Apply to or address GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

QUEENS COUNTY INTEREST.—THE interest due Sept. 1 on the bonds of Queens County will be paid at the Atlantic National Bank of Brooklyn or by the Treasurer at his office in the village of Flushing.
CHARLES A. ROE, County Treasurer.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, Aug. 19, 1867.

SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE 10-40 COUPONS, due Sept. 1, 1867, will now be received for examination at the United States Treasury.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons due Sept. 1 on the first mortgage bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation at the office of
F. B. WALLACE & CO., No. 21 Broad-st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT, on first bond and mortgage on improved property in this City and Brooklyn, at 7 per cent.
ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Aug. 28, 1867.

A dividend of five per cent. has been declared upon the capital stock of this Company, free of Government tax, payable on the 16th of September, proximo, and for thirty days thereafter, at the Ocean National Bank in the City of New-York. Dividends remaining unpaid at the expiration of thirty days will be paid at the office of the Company in Cleveland. The transfer books will close on Tuesday, Sept. 3, and reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 17.
G. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Aug. 14, 1867.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared on the preferred and common stock of said Company, payable at the office of the Company's agents, Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, on Monday, the 2d day of September next.

The transfer-books of the Company will be closed at the close of business hours on the 21st inst., and reopened on the morning of Sept. 3.
W. M. LARRABEE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., No. 5 BOWLING-GREEN, NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of Two and one-half Per Cent. out of the net earnings of quarter ending Aug. 19, payable at the Company's Office, Tuesday, Sept. 10.

Transfer books will be closed Tuesday, Sept. 3, and reopened Sept. 12.
HENRY J. QUINAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1867.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—NOtice is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. out of the net earnings of the quarter ending July 31, payable at the Company's office, MONDAY, Sept. 2. The transfer-books will be closed Friday, 23d inst., at 2 P. M., and reopened Tuesday, Sept. 3. By order of the Board of Directors.
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 155 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 17th inst.
A. L. SOULARD,
Secretary.

DAYTON AND MICHIGAN RAILROAD Company's First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds (with sinking fund) for sale by LYNDS L. JONES, No. 137 Broadway, Room No. 2.

IRON AND METALS.

THOS. J. POPE & BROS.,
PIG IRON, METALS, RAILS, &c.,
No. 292 Pearl, near Beekman-st., New-York.
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

ASTROLOGY.

MADAME ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSIness clairvoyant, No. 220 West 28th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; tells the name and shows the likeness of future husband; brings together those long separated. Lucky numbers.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL—NOS. 327 AND 329 4TH-AV., NEW-YORK. REOPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 16. Rev. GEO. W. BACON, M. D., LL. B., Principal. Dr. RICHARD S. BACON, LL. B., Vice-Principal. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory. Young men prepared for college, business, West Point, Naval Academy or Mining School. Modern languages under charge of experienced instructors. There are no extra charges. Circulars at the bookstores.

VASSAR COLLEGE,
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

Commences its next year Sept. 19, 1867. The examinations of candidates for admission will begin on the 18th of September, and continue through the week.

As the Trustees have appropriated some of the most desirable rooms in the Professors' houses to the students, about fifty additional students can now be well accommodated. Early applicants will be admitted first if qualified.

Circulars, containing all information in regard to conditions of admission, courses of study, educational advantages, expenses, &c., may be had by applying to Mr JAMES N. SCHOU, Registrar Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. JOHN H. RAYMOND, President.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE DE JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their ENGLISH and FRENCH SCHOOL for young ladies and children,
NO. 10 GRAMERCY PARK,
will reopen THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19.
All letters addressed to No. 10 Gramercy Park, will receive prompt attention.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 32 WEST 18TH-ST.,
will re-open on Monday, Sept. 23. Applications may be made personally, or by letter, to Mrs. L. at the above address.

MASON & THOMAS'
CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 129 5th-av.,
Will open on the 16th of Sept. Classbooks open on MONDAY, Sept. 2. For particulars see circulars. Address MASON & THOMAS,
Conservatory Office, No. 129 5th-av., New-York.

WENTWORTH INSTITUTE.
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
White Plains, N. Y.
MRS. S. A. STELWAGON,
Principal.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL,
At No. 907 Broadway,
will reopen on
TUESDAY, Sept. 17.

MISS JAUDON'S
English and French Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 56 7th-av., will open THURSDAY, Sept. 19. Miss JAUDON will be at home after Sept. 3. Until then all letters addressed to Princeton, Mass., will receive prompt attention.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY,
Nos. 86, 88 and 90 Montague-st., Brooklyn, New-York. This English and French Day and Boarding School for young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16. For board and tuition apply to CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal and proprietor.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS'
English and French Day School for young ladies, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23, at No. 106 West 42d-st., New-York.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner Park-av., will be reopened the 20th of September.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE
Reopens Sept. 2. Address
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 208 Yonkers, N. Y.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 111 East 36th-st., first house below Park-av., will be reopened on TUESDAY, the 24th of September next. The course of instruction is thorough and systematic, and designed to combine a finished English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages. Superior advantages are also offered in music, drawing and painting, and all the classes are under the care of accomplished professors and teachers. A very limited number of young ladies are received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.

Applications can be made by letter, or personally, at the above address.

A RETIRED ELOCUTIONIST NOW IN his prime, who has had great success in breaking up obstinate habits of awkwardness of manner and ineffective utterance, and introducing in lieu thereof, in a moderately short time, impressive and powerful deliveries, will instruct a few pupils in oratory or Shakespearean reading. Teachers specially disciplined. Address, till Sept. 1, B. D. D., Box No. 24 Station A.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW-YORK—LAW DEPARTMENT—The annual session opens Oct. 1. The full course is two years. Students properly prepared may enter the second year. Graduates are admitted members of the Bar in New-York. For further information apply to the subscriber, University, Washington-square, New-York City.
JOHN NORTON POMEROY, Dean. &c.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 18 Cooper Union.—A special school where individual instruction is given in civil and mechanical engineering. N. B.—Individual instruction in any branch of mathematics; also in book-keeping. Fall term begins Sept. 2.
JOSEPH G. FOX, Principal.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, PUTNAM COUNTY, N. Y.—Fall session of nineteen weeks begins Aug. 15. Location beautiful and healthful; building elegant; rooms large and neatly furnished. Educational advantages in all departments of a high order; number of boarders limited to sixty. For rooms or circulars apply to the Principal, GEO. C. SMITH.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE—FOR young gentlemen, No. 37 West 33d-st. Prof. E. FEZANDIE will reopen his school at the above address, on Sept. 17. Can be seen from the 1st, between 3 and 5 o'clock. Complete primary, commercial, scientific and classical instruction; modern languages. Circulars at Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.

WEST BRANCH BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Jersey Shore, Lycoming County, Penn.—Thorough in instruction and homelike in all its arrangements. $200 per year. Reopens Sept. 4. Circulars of Messrs. Smith, Randolph & Co., No. 3 Nassau-st.; or address
F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INstitution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation.

Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers.

For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

MISS HAVEN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 250 Madison-av., will reopen Sept. 26. Circulars may be obtained at the leading bookstores and at her residence. Applications for the admission of pupils will receive immediate attention.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, &c., FOR BUSINESS.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 809 Broadway, teach book-keeping and arithmetic practically; they also remove stiffness, cramping or trembling, and make elegant business penmen. Open day and evening.

MISS STILLMAN'S SEMINARY FOR Young Ladies, Brooklyn, is removed to the Leffert's Mansion, No. 1,533 Fulton-av., near Bedford-av. and will open its seventh year, with enlarged and improved facilities, Sept. 16.

ROSE HILL FAMILY SCHOOL FOR girls, from the age of 7 to 16 years; number limited to twelve. For circulars apply to the Principal, Mr. C. M. WHITE, Box No. 19, Danbury, Conn., or to W. H. BURR, No. 229 Fulton-st., New-York.

MR. C. OTTO MULLER, TEACHER OF the piano-forte and singing, (established 1852,) gives instruction at the residence of pupils; also, to gentlemen, at No. 923 Broadway, Room No. 10. Highest references. Call on or address fully as above.

GRAMMAR-SCHOOL OF NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY, with Commercial, Primary and French Departments. Prepares for college, business, West Point. Opens Sept. 9. Circulars at University, Washington-square.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.—A very select classical and English school for twenty boys. The Fall term will commence Sept. 16. For circulars address S. PARSONS PRATT, A. M., Principal.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY, STAMFORD, CONN.—The school year commences Sept. 12.

For catalogue, containing full particulars, apply to D. APPLETON & CO., No. 443 Broadway, New-York, or to the Principal.

CLAREMONT SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, BERGEN HEIGHTS, N. J.—Our fourth year opens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11, 1867.
Rev. S. H. BATTIN, A. M., Principal.

ST. MARY'S HALL, FLUSHING, L. I.—An Episcopal Boarding School for twelve young ladies; winter term opens September 4.
REV. THOMAS DRUMM, M. D., Rector.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NO. 70 MADISON-AV., will reopen Sept. 23. Letters directed to Mme. L. B. PREVOST, Box No. 1,338 New-York City, will receive prompt attention.

MILITARY AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y., reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 2. For circulars address C. RUTHERFORD, A. M., Principal.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No 110 West 42d-st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 23.

MISS THEODORA ERNST'S PRIVATE FRENCH AND ENGLISH FAMILY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 9, at No. 719 6th-av., opposite Crystal Palace Park.

MR. WILLIAMS WILL REOPEN HIS Boarding School at Hackensack, N. J., on MONDAY, Sept. 2. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

MISS RODGERS' SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies and children will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 9, 1867, No. 323 Lexington-av., southeast corner of 40th-st.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 250 West 38th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

MISS E. NICOLAY'S GERMAN, FRENCH and English School for young ladies will open Sept. 19 at No. 1,193 Broadway.

KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS—FOR BOYS 688 6th-av., bet. 39th and 40th sts.; for girls 66 West 36th-st.; reopen Sept. 16. Address E. M. COE.

NO. 261 WEST 37TH-ST.—THE MISSES PALACHE will reopen their English and French boarding and day school on MONDAY, Sept. 9.

THE CHILTON HILL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen Sept. 9. J. YOUNG, Principal.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

MISS WALSH'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day-school for young ladies, No. 23 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 20.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND French School for Young Ladies, No. 332 West 20th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept 16.

FAMILY SCHOOL IN FISHKILL, N. Y., for twelve young ladies. Terms moderate.
Rev. W. PECK, Principal.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on Monday, Sept. 23.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

INSTRUCTION.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York, will reopen, Sept. 17. The classes in Painting and Drawing will be taught by Prof. W. F. de Haas. A few pupils desiring to give special attention to these branches will be received.
REV. and MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Nos. 261 and 263 Madison-av.,
will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23.
Mrs. Macaulay will be in the City from Sept. 5 until that date.
Address by letter as above.

MADAME C. MEARS,
No. 222 MADISON-AVENUE,
will reopen her
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Friday, September 20. Madame M. will be at home after Sept. 9. Until then, all letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 25 East 21st-st., old No. 32,
will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19.
Miss A. will be at home on and after Sept. 1. All letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.
The tenth annual term of this institution will commence at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 2, and will continue until May 14, 1868. Graduates are admitted to the New-York Bar.
For catalogues containing fuller information address THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden, &c.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 28th-st., New-York, will reopen on
THURSDAY, Sept. 19.
Address, until Sept. 15, Lenox, Mass., or as above.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE,
at Maplewood, Pittsfield, Mass. One of the oldest and most successful schools in the country, widely known for its superior facilities and splendid location. Commences its Fall session Sept. 19, 1867.
C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

MRS. JOHN W. BLEGH
Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23,
HER ENGLISH AND FRENCH SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 48 West 17th-st., New-York.

MISS COMSTOCK'S
LIMITED BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 7 EAST 27TH-ST.,
Will reopen on 20th September. Boarding pupils limited to six.

PARKER ACADEMY.
A Family School for Boys, Woodbury, Litchfield Co., Conn. Preparation for College. West Point, Naval School or Business. Address Rev. ALONZO NORTON LEWIS, A. M., Principal.
Mr. Lewis may be seen at the Union Place Hotel till Aug. 26.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE.
Morristown, N. J.
A select family school. "The situation is unrivaled, and parents will find the institution to be everything that can possibly be desired." For circulars address
C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MISS M. TARDIVEL'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH SELECT DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 240 West 23d-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

MRS. ARTOIS'
English and French School for young ladies, No 131 West 36th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.
For circulars address as above.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19. Letters addressed as above.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS—A FAMily of high respectability presents a most desirable opportunity for a few young ladies participating with their own two daughters in the advantages of a first-class education in the English branches; French, German, Italian and Spanish languages; music, vocal and instrumental; drawing and painting, plain and ornamental needlework—a Parisian lady, together with an experienced music teacher and pianiste, residing in the family. House beautifully located, with fine river view and extensive grounds, within an hour's sail of New-York. A mother's affection and care pervading all the school and family arrangements, a very happy home will be insured to the young people committed to their charge, in accordance with their general welfare, moral, mental and physical; literary and musical entertainments in the home circle; references to families of the first respectability, and several clergymen. Address E. N., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, CLAVERACK, Columbia County, New-York.—Eighteen instructions, eight departments, $300 a year. No extras, except piano music. Term opens Sept. 9. Lewis' gymnastics for ladies; military drill for gents. Every facility for the very best Christian education.
REV. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING-school for ten young ladies will be opened, Sept. 19, AT FISHKILL, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y. A thorough course of instruction will be combined with the comforts of a home, at moderate prices. A French lady, an experienced teacher, will reside in the family. Location pleasant, healthy and convenient to railroad depot and telegraph office. For circulars address Mrs. M. D. HALL. All trains stop at this station.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 16. A few boarders taken into the family of the Principal at Washington Heights. Families coming late to town may have their sons boarded for a few weeks. Circulars at the bookstore, No. 911 Broadway, and at the school, cor. Broadway and 20th-st.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, NO. 69 WEST 14th-st., corner 6th-av. Rev. H. B. CHAPIN, A. M., Rector, (successor to G. P. Quackenbos, A. M.) The forty-eighth annual session will commence on Monday, Sept. 9. Circulars at Frankfield's, corner 6th-av. and 14th-st.; R. Carter & Bros', No. 530 Broadway; Clark & Maynard's, No. 5 Barclay-st.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, IN charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON, a family school for girls of all ages, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25. Terms $250 per year. Circulars can be had of Mr. J. M. BATES, No. 118 Broadway; of J. M. RANKIN, No. 152 Broadway, or address the Principal.

HAUTE RIVE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—French and English School for young ladies; delightfully situated, and combining thorough instruction with the advantages of a Christian home, will reopen Sept. 17, 1867. For circulars or admission address Mrs. C. W. HORTON, Principal.

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERING AT the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very thorough. Graduates obtain most desirable positions. Reopens Sept. 11. For the Annual Register, containing full information, apply to
Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—Offering a complete English course; most competent instruction in painting, drawing, music, ancient and modern languages. Opens Sept. 11. Send for catalogue.
Rev. C. D. RICE, Principal.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—A SUPErior institution for advanced students; none admitted under 14 years of age; advantages of a regular College and a Christian home united; expenses very moderate. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE—AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Englewood, Bergen County, N. J.—Fall term commences Sept. 12. For circulars or information apply to Revs. T. G. and E. WALL, Principals.

THE MISSES HOWLAND'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 22 East 35th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23. Miss H. will be at home on and after Sept. 12. Until then address by letter as above.

PREPARATORY FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding-School up town for boys aged from 6 to 12, conducted by a lady, assisted by Professors. References, Bishop Potter and others. Circulars at ROE LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

A SELECT SCHOOL FOR A LIMITED number of young ladies, three miles from New-York. Term begins Sept. 2. Apply for particulars to Mrs. W. TOWNSEND FORD, Box No. 2,169 New-York Post-office.

PROFESSOR AND MRS. O. P. HUBBARD'S English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn., will reopen Sept. 19. Address HANOVER, N. H., till Sept. 1. Circulars sent on application.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding School for Young Ladies, College-av., New-Brunswick, N. J. A native French teacher resides in the family. The Fall Term will commence Sept. 17.

MOUNTAIN-VIEW ACADEMY—HIGHland Falls, N. Y., 1¼ miles South of West Point. Healthy location; fine scenery; a well-disciplined and thorough school. For circulars, address G. H. CARSWELL, Principal.

A LIMITED NUMBER OF BOYS PREPARED for business or for college, in the most thorough manner, in the family of Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 13, 1867, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. Apply as above.

MISS MEEKER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17. Miss MEEKER will be at home after Sept. 1.

HOBART HALL, NO. 38 WEST 38TH-ST.—English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies. Fifteenth session begins MONDAY, Sept. 23. Address the Rector, J. J. ELMENDORF, D. D.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, FOUR MILES from Peekskill, New-York, opens Sept. 10. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, Principal.

MISS A. ZARN'S GERMAN, ENGLISH and French Day and Boarding-school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 2. For particulars inquire at No. 15 East Warren-st., Brooklyn.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen Sept. 26; for full information see circular. Address as above.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—THE FEmale Department commences its fifty-first year Sept. 17. Catalogues sent on application.
MISS H. M. G. STEVENS, Principal.

THE MISSES ROBERTSON FAMILY SCHOOL, Cromwell, three miles from Middletown, Conn., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 11. For circulars, address MISS ROBERTSON, Cromwell, Conn.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. The next school year will commence Sept. 2, 1867. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE, SEMINARY Hill, Newburgh, N. Y., English, French, and classical boarding-school for boys reopens Sept. 11. For circulars address HENRY W. SIGLAR, Principal.

HOME INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will reopen Sept. 11, 1867. For circulars address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

MME. DUREN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, No. 143 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their school for young ladies on THURSDAY, Sept. 26, at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE,
NOS. 48 AND 50 EAST 24TH-ST.,
will reopen Sept. 17.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Pupils prepared for college, West Point, Naval Academy and business. Primary department for young boys, gymnasium, &c. The prospectus of the school contains the names of the pupils for the last twelve years. Over two hundred last year.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' SCHOOL FOR young ladies, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23.

THE CLASS for little boys connected with this school will reopen at No. 68 West 11th-st., same date.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY
AT
CHESTER, DELAWARE COUNTY, PENN.

The next session commences
THURSDAY, SEPT. 5, 1867.

The department of Mathematics and Civil Engineering, is conducted by a West Point graduate of high scientific attainments.

Circulars may be obtained of CHARLES H. ROGERS, Esq., No. 80 Wall-st., or of Col. THEO. HYATT, President P. M. A.

NORTH GRANVILLE LADIES' SEMINARY.
REV. CHARLES F. DOWD, A. M., Principal.
W. WEDWORTH DOWD, A. B., Associate Principal.
For courses of instruction and lectures and for expenses send for catalogue. Next year begins Sept. 10.
The Principal may be consulted at the Metropolitan Hotel on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Aug. 28, 29 and 30, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.
HENRY M. DOWD, Agent.
NORTH GRANVILLE, N. Y., July 23, 1867.

IDLEWILD.
FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Miss M. LAMMOND, late Principal of the leading educational institutions of the Pacific Coast, will open a French and English boarding-school in this well-known place on THURSDAY, Sept. 26. Circulars may be obtained of Miss LAMMOND, Metropolitan Hotel, New-York, until Sept. 23. Terms, $400 per annum.

MRS. WM. STUART APPLETON,
RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will open Monday, Sept. 16.
Address for circulars, Rye, New-York.

MISS RANNEY'S
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE, A COLlegiate School for Young Ladies at Riverdale-on-the-Hudson, will commence its fifth year on WEDNESDAY, 25th September, with an ample corps of experienced teachers. The prospectus may be had at Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.'s, 445 Broadway, New-York. Applications for admission may be made to SAML. D. BABCOCK, 14 Broad-st., or to HENRY F. SPAULDING, 53 Park-place, New-York, or address Rev. GEORGE D. WILDES, A M., Rector, Christ Church, Riverdale, N. Y.

FAMILY SCHOOL.—A WIDOW LADY WITH one child, residing at Tarrytown, desires to receive into her family as pupils six boys between the ages of five and twelve; is an experienced teacher, and can give the highest testimonials as regards character and qualifications. Address Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. J. Reference, No. 321 West 12th-st., New-York.

BOARDING SCHOOL.—TEN BOYS ARE taken into the family of the subscriber, at the old Academy, where they receive, with the care of a home, the most thorough discipline of a school. Next session, Sept. 4. For references, &c., send for circular to
A. P. MARBLE, Worcester, Mass.

LESPINASSE FRENCH INSTITUTE, Washington Heights, reopens Sept. 16. Boarders admitted after the 1st. French, (the language of the school,) English, Spanish, German, Classics. Graduating course for surveying and business. Circulars—Broadway, Nos. 183, 913, drug-stores; 701, music-store.

MRS. H. SIMONS RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public that her English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 10. Nos. 173 and 175 West 39th-st.

MISS FRASER'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies, No. 76 West 46th-st., will reopen Thursday, Sept. 19.

THE DE LASALLE INSTITUTE WILL be opened for the reception of students on MONDAY, the 2d of September. Old students will do well to secure their seats at an early date.

ORANGE PRIORY—A HOME SCHOOL FOR young ladies and children, opens Sept. 9. For circulars address Miss S. H. GALE, Orange, N. Y.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL FOR boys will open Sept. 17, at No. 923 Broadway.

MAPLE HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, JAMAICA, L. I., opens Sept. 2. P. A. ANDREU, Principal.

TEACHERS.

MISS MARIE SUS, PIANISTE AND CONCERT artiste, eleve of the Leipzic Conservatory, and pupil of Messrs. Moschelles and Louis Plaidy, will be prepared on and after the 1st of September, 1867, to receive a limited number of pupils and instruct them in her new and thoroughly classical style, which has received the highest indorsement from her maestros and the most eminent European professors. Miss Sus begs to refer, in proof of her capability, to Messrs. S. B. Mills, H. C. Timm and Steinway & Sons. All applications must be addressed to Miss Sus, care of Messrs. Steinway & Sons, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., and New-York Post-office Box No. 3,921. Lessons will be given either at Steinway Hall, 14th-st., or at pupil's residence.

TEACHERS WANTED—AT THE HUDSON River Institute: Professor for Musical Department, (American preferred,) and Professor for Commercial Department. Address, with full particulars, the Principal, at Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y., or call at Metropolitan Hotel, Sept. 4, from 4 to 7 o'clock P. M.
ALONZO FLACK, Principal.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer; best City reference; can be seen for two days if not engaged. Call at No. 409 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Apply at No. 214 Chrystie-st., between Stanton and Houston sts., near the Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BREWER BY an Englishman; eight years' experience in Canada; thoroughly understands his business, including porter, East Ind a pale ale and malting; the highest references given. Address BREWER, Canton of Chambly, Montreal, C. E.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A situation as gardener; fully understands the care of greenhouse, hot and cold graperies, flowers and vegetables; can give good reference. Address D. B. G., for two days, Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR waiter by a single colored man with good reference. Apply at No. 49 West 50th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.; to be seen from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN A WHOLESALE cloth and cloak house, who can influence trade in this State and the West. Apply to D. B. BABCOCK, No. 167 Church-st.

COAL.

COAL DELIVERED BY
PARMELE BROTHERS
IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.

English House Cannel, Liverpool and American Orrell, Lehigh, Locust Mountain and Schuylkill Coals carefully prepared for family and office use.

Orders received at No. 32 Pine-st., New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO ALL HOP PRODUCERS AND DEALERS.

The following resolution was passed at the Seventh Brewers' Congress at Chicago, June 6, 1867, viz.:

Resolved, That all sacks and bales of hops should be marked by the seller with the gross and the net weight, and that only the net weight should be paid for; that the members and associations pledge themselves not to buy any hops unless thus marked, or of any dealers who do not conform to these requirements; that they should go into effect when the new crop came into market in the Fall.

TOOTHACHE

Cured instantly with GEO. HERRMANN'S PEARL POWDER. Thousands have been cured without fail. For sale at all respectable drug-stores.
Price, per dozen boxes, $6.
GENERAL AGENTS
E. NEIDIG, HERRMANN & CO., No. 201 William-st., New-York. Sub-agency, No. 41 Rivington-st.

CHEAP PRINTING, CHEAP PRINTING.
G. A. WHITEHORNE,
NO. 42 ANN AND NO. 119 FULTON STREETS.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 30, 1867.

DEAR SIR: WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, wish to say a few words in regard to the new building that fell in 22d-st., on the evening of the 28th inst. The buildings are owned by us, who performed the carpenters' part of the work as far as the progress of the buildings would permit in a complete and substantial manner; the mason work was being performed by Mr. Thomas Cockerill, who, as a mason of experience, had and still retains our confidence, notwithstanding that accident; and further, that there was no expense spared by us as owners to make the buildings what they were intended to be, good and substantial work, as the uninjured building will prove to any persons acquainted with building matters. It has also been stated that there was a man injured. We are happy to say that such is not the case.

Respectfully yours, &c.,
HOFFMAN & FANNING,
Carpenters and Builders, No. 338 9th-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.,
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8.
Deposits from $1 to $5,000 received and SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.
NEW MARBLE FIRE PROOF BANKING HOUSE,
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., opposite Cooper Institute.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free from tax, allowed on ALL SUMS from $5 to $5,000.

DIME SAVINGS BANK OF WILLIAMSBURG, corner South 7th and 1st sts., allows 6 per cent. interest on sums from $5 to $5,000, free of tax.
PETER M. DINGEE, President.
WM. GRANDY, Secretary.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York, mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:

CITY OF BOSTON	SATURDAY	Sept. 7
ETNA	WEDNESDAY	Sept. 11
CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY	Sept. 14
EDINBURGH	WEDNESDAY	Sept. 18
CITY OF LONDON	SATURDAY	Sept. 21

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	105	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	115	Steerage to Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia office, No. 411 Chestnut-st.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.

ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Sept. 14.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Sept. 28.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Oct. 12.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Oct. 26.

The elegant British iron steamship ATALANTA will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, Sept. 14, at 12 M.

Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

THE NATIONAL LINE.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.

ERIN, HALL	SATURDAY, Aug. 31
PENNSYLVANIA, LEWIS	SATURDAY, Sept. 7
VIRGINIA, PROWSE	SATURDAY, Sept. 14
HELVETIA, THOMPSON	SATURDAY, Sept. 21

Cabin passage, payable in currency, $100.

Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.

REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.—This company will now carry fine measurement goods from Liverpool at a maximum rate of 30 shillings per ton of 40 cubic feet and five per cent. primage.

For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.

Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.

HIBERNIA, MUNRO, SATURDAY, Aug. 31.
UNITED KINGDOM, SMITH, SATURDAY, Sept. 7.
COLUMBIA, CARNAGHAN, SATURDYAY, Sept. 14.

From the Company's Pier, No. 20 North River.

Rates of passage, payable in currency:

To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $90 and $75, according to location.

Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.

Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.

Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.

To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, to Havre, calling at Falmouth, carrying the United States mails, from Pier No. 46 North River, on the following days, at noon:

FULTON	C. H. Townsend	Saturday, Aug. 31
ARAGO	H. A. Gadsden	Saturday, Sept. 28
FULTON	C. H. Townsend	Saturday, Oct. 26
ARAGO	H. A. Gadsden	Saturday, Nov. 23

and every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD.

FIRST-CLASS	$120
SECOND-CLASS	70

Through tickets to London $5 extra.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For further information apply to

JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAS. A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
LHERBETTE, KANE & CO., Paris.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH UNITED STATES MAIL LINE TO JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamer RISING STAR will leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., New-York, at 12 o'clock noon, on SATURDAY, Sept. 21, connecting via Panama Railroad with steamer GOLDEN CITY for San Francisco, where passengers, mails and fast freight will be transferred to the Company's splendid steamer CHINA, to leave that port Oct. 14 for Yokohama. At Yokohama close connection will be made with Company's steamer NEW-YORK for Hong Kong, and also with Company's steamer COSTA RICA for Shanghae, passing through the Inland Sea of Japan, and touching at Nagasaki.

Through tickets issued from New-York, adding to regular prices between New-York and San Francisco the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent:

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO YOKOHAMA.

First Cabin	$250
Second Cabin	170
Steerage	85

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO HONG KONG, SHANGHAE OR NAGASAKI.

First Cabin	$300
Second Cabin	200
Steerage	100

Freight through from New-York to either port, per steamer of Sept. 11, $2 15 per cubic foot, or 4c. to 4½c. per pound, payable in coin.

Passengers who prefer to lie over in San Francisco can proceed by any previous departure from New-York.

For through tickets and all further information, apply at the office on the wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., to F. R. BABY, Agent.

STEAM BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company,

INMAN LINE,

will dispatch one of their steamships between Antwerp and New-York every four weeks, commencing with

CITY OF CORK	Sept. 7
KANGAROO	Oct. 5

Sailing from New-York:

CITY OF CORK	WEDNESDAY, Oct. 2
KANGAROO	WEDNESDAY, Oct. 30

From Pier No. 45 North River.

For further information, apply at the Company's office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR:

AND

BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 4.
CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 11.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 18.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 25.
RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 2.
JAVA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 9.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$150
Second Cabin Passage	80

FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS

Chief Cabin Passage	$165

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$125
Second Cabin Passage	70

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEEK.

TRIPOLI	Wednesday, Sept. 4
ALEPPO	Wednesday, Sept. 11

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin	$80 Gold.
Steerage	$25 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:

MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,

with other first-class steamers building. To sail:

MANHATTAN	WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11
MINNESOTA	WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25
CHICAGO	WEDNESDAY, Oct. 9

From Pier No. 37 East River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	SATURDAY, Sept. 7
EUROPE	LEMARIE	SATURDAY, Sept. 21
PEREIRE	DUCHESNE	SATURDAY, Oct. 5

PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine) payable in gold or equivalent in currency,

TO BREST OR HAVRE,

First cabin, $160; second cabin, $85.

TO PARIS,

including railway tickets, furnished on board,

First cabin, $165; second cabin, $88.

Baggage checked through to Paris.

Medical attendance free of charge.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

In consequence of the non-arrival of the MISSOURI, there will be no steamer for Havana until THURSDAY, Sept. 5. The Company will dispatch the steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, THURSDAY, Sept. 5, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. For freight or passage, apply to

GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR GALVESTON TEXAS.

THE FAVORITE STEAMSHIP TYBEE,

Capt. DAVID CAULKINS.

In consequence of the continued prevalence of the epidemic at Galveston, the departure of this vessel has been delayed for the present; she is now loading at Pier No. 4 North River, and will be dispatched for the above port as soon as practicable, of which due notice will be given. SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU—Citizens going abroad may procure passports from C. WILLMARTH, United States Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.

THE CHEAPEST LINE.

THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP ATLANTIC, Capt. CHARLES HOYER, will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Saturday, Sept. 14, at 12 M., FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, taking passengers to Southampton, Havre and Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency—to Paris or London $5 additional:

First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35.

From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $110; second cabin, $75; steerage, 43.

EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.

First cabin, $210; second cabin, $120; steerage, $70.

The BALTIC will follow on Sept. 28.

For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:

AUG. 31—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. CAVERLY.

SEPT. 11—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. SUTTON.

SEPT. 21—RISING STAR, Capt. SEABURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.

100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 11th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.

Steamer, Sept. 21, will connect closely with steamer CHINA from San Francisco, Oct. 14, for Yokohama and Hong Kong, and at Yokohama with steamer COSTA RICA for Nagasaki and Shanghae.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:

HAVANA, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Oct. 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 22.

These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st.

Steamships ALBEMARLE, SARATOGA, HATTERAS, NIAGARA and VIRGINIA.

Leaving every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke, Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Petersburgh Railroads and their connections.

Bills of lading signed on the pier.

For freight or passage apply on the pier, or to

N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

EVERY THURSDAY.

The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships

GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Sept. 5.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, Sept. 12.

From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, and with Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to points in Florida.

For freight or passage apply to

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON—EVERY THURSDAY—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S steamships

E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, THURSDAY, Sept. 5.
MONEKA, Capt. MARSHMAN, THURSDAY, Sept. 12,

from Pier No. 6 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.

For freight or passage apply to

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

REGULAR LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—Freight 10 cents per cubic foot, being a reduction of nearly 50 per cent. For Charleston, the Florida ports, and the South and Southwest. First Cabin passage $15. The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will be dispatched on SATURDAY, Sept. 7, from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st., at 3 P. M.

ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON, Capt. E. V. GAGER, will leave Pier No. 9 North River on SATURDAY, Sept. 7, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

The GEORGE CROMWELL will follow Sept. 14.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:

MISSISSIPPI, on SATURDAY, Sept. 14.

All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.

For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—ATLANTIC Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and first-class high-draft side-wheel steamship RAPIDAN, Capt. EATON, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, for the above port, on SATURDAY, Sept. 7, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW ROUTE
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND BOSTON,
VIA BRISTOL, R. I.

The Narragansett Steamship Company's new and magnificent steamers BRISTOL, Capt. BENJ. BRAYTON, and PROVIDENCE, Capt. BENJ. M. SIMMONS, are now running on Long Island Sound, leaving Pier No. 40 North River, every afternoon, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, connecting at Bristol with the Boston and Providence Railroad, reaching Boston with shorter railroad ride than by any other route—distance by rail 54 miles, time 1 hour and 30 minutes.

These steamers are the largest, staunchest and most elegant ever placed upon American waters in the number and size of their state-rooms, and splendor of their accommodations, they are unrivaled. State-rooms secured, tickets for sale, and freight arrangements made at the office on the Pier. Also, tickets sold at the principal offices of Wescott's Express Company, No. 1 Park-place, Nos. 985 and 945 Broadway; Harlem Railroad Depot, 4th-av. and 26th-st.; Hudson River Railroad, 9th-av. and 29th-st., and in Brooklyn, No. 269 Washington-st., City Hall-square. By purchasing tickets at any of these offices, baggage can be checked from the residence to destination.

H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
G. W. TIERS, Agent.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT, AND NEW SUFFOLK.

The new and beautiful steamer, RIVER QUEEN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26 (Peck-slip) East River, New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places, connecting by stages with East Hampton, Bridgehampton, Amagansett, Southold and Riverhead. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 P. M., making the entire circuit of Peconic Bay by daylight.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK.

Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. E. A. HILDRETH, leaves Pier No. 26, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table, connecting by stages with Miller's-place, Rocky Point and Setauket.

FOR MYSTIC, CONN.

The elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. W. H. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26, (Peck-slip,) East River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., connecting with trains. J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 156 South-st.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FIRST-CLASS FARE.

WEST, NORTH AND EAST.

Via New-York Central and Northern Railroads and Troy Line Steamers, from Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., daily at 6 P. M., Saturdays excepted.

FIRST-CLASS PASSENGER FARE FROM NEW-YORK TO ALBANY AND TROY, $1.

Schenectady	1 31	Saratoga	1 75
Fonda	1 39	Fort Edwards	2 45
Utica	2 45	Whitehall	3 30
Rome	2 76	Rutland	4 00
Syracuse	3 85	Burlington	6 00
Rochester	5 30	North Adams	2 00
Lockport	6 35	St. Albans	7 00
Suspension Bridge	6 75	Ogdensburgh	10 50
Buffalo	6 75	Montreal	9 75

And proportionate reduction to all intermediate points and stations west from Buffalo.

Tickets sold and baggage checked at the office, No. 308 West-st., or on board.

REGULAR HARTFORD LINE.

First-class steamers STATE OF NEW-YORK and CITY OF HARTFORD leave Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays) at 4 P. M., for Hartford, Conn., connecting for Springfield, Cabotville, Holyoke, Northampton, and all Connecticut River towns for passengers and freight. Fare $1 50 to Hartford: second-class $1 25, making it the cheapest and most agreeable route to the White Mountains.

SARATOGA, RUTLAND, BUFFALO, Suspension Bridge, Mount Mansfield and White Mountains via Burlington and all points North and West. Albany Day Line.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will, on and after May 13, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8½, and 34th-st. at 8¾ A. M. for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill, Athens and (Hudson by ferry,) connecting at Athens depot by special train with the New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga railroads via Schenectaday with Albany and Susquehanna Railroad at Junction, and without change of cars with the Lake Champlain steamboats at Whitehall for Rouse Point, arriving at Montreal at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Albany at 9¼ A. M.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—CONNECTING with the Danbury Railroad.—The fast and splendid steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock; 34th-st. at 3:10; returning leaves Norwalk at 7:45, or on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25. Stages connect for New-Canaan, Wilton and Ridgefield.

SUNDAY PASSENGER BOATS FOR NEWARK.—The splendid steamboats MAGENTA and THOMAS P. WAY will make the following trips between New-York and Newark, on SUNDAY, Sept. 1: Leave New-York, foot of Barclay-st., 10:30 A. M., 4:30 and 9:30 P. M. Leave Newark, foot of Centre-st., 8 A. M., 3 and 1:20 P. M., stopping at Bergen Point each way.

LLOYD'S DOCK, (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER BAY, (EAST NORWICH,) AND UNION DOCK, (BAYVILLE.)—The fast and commodious steamer D. R. MARTIN, Capt. SAMUEL E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Catharine-st.,) at 4 P. M., and foot of 27th-st., East River, at 4:10 P. M., daily, for the above-named places.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

NORTHPORT AND WILLETT'S POINT.—The steamer MATTANO, Capt. MARSHALL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, for the above-named places, at 3 P. M.; returning, leaves Northport at 6 and Willett's Point at 8:15 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.

The favorite steamboat MKTA will leave pier foot of Barclay-st., short pier, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, 28, 12½ P. M.	Wednesday, 28, 4 P. M.
Thursday, 29, 7 A. M.	Thursday, 29, 3 P. M.
Friday, 30, 7½ A. M.	Friday, 30, 4 P. M.
Saturday, 31, 8½ P. M.	Saturday, 31, 7 P. M.
Sunday, Sept. 1, 7½ A. M.	Sunday, Sept. 1.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The strong and commodious steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave foot of Chambers-st. Fare reduced to 25 cents.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Sunday, Sept. 1... 7¼ A. M.	Sunday, Sept. 1... P. M.
Monday, Sept. 2... 6¾ A. M.	Monday, Sept. 2... 9¼ A. M.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The ANTELOPE leaves the Harrison-st. Pier EVERY DAY, without exception, at 8 A. M.; lands at 34th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's. Leaves Peekskill on return at 1¼ P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—TWO BOATS DAILY from Pier 35 East River, foot of Catharine-st. Fare $1. Steamer BRIDGEPORT, at 12 o'clock noon; and steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, 3 o'clock P. M. Making landing at 34th-st. at 3:10 P. M. Freight received daily. J. B. HUBBELL, Gen. Agent; T. LOCKYER & CO. Agents on Pier.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—FOR WHITEstone, Bayles Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, GLEN COVE, Mott's Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after Wednesday, May 1, the elegant new steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHAS. POST, Master, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M. for above-named places. No heavy freight received.

EXCURSIONS.

VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812, '13 AND '14.—Tickets and circulars are ready for distribution. Please call at No. 4 City Hall-place and get your quota; also, our friends, male and female, you will please remember that the day of our excursion is the 12th of September, the day that the brave Commodore Perry conquered the British fleet on Lake Erie, with a very inferior force of guns and men, in the year 1813. It is a day we all ought to celebrate, and hope we will have our boats filled with patriots.

Gen. H. RAYMOND, Chairman.
Col. ABRAHAM DALLY, Secretary.

EXCURSIONS FOR KEYPORT—FARE 25 CENTS!—The new, fast and commodious steamer HOLMDEL, Capt. H. E. ACKERSON, will run between Keyport and New-York, landing at short pier No. 26, first above Barclay-st., as follows, during the month of August: Leave Keyport daily (Sundays excepted) at 7 P. M., and

LEAVE NEW-YORK ON

Tuesday, 27th, at 1 P. M.	Friday, 30th, at 10 A. M.
Wednesday, 28th, 1½ P. M.	Saturday, 31st, at 10 A. M.
Thursday, 29th, at 2 P. M.	

EAST RIVER LINE TO CONEY ISLAND.—The steamer NAUSHON leaves every day, Sundays included, from North 9th-st., E. D., at 9¾ and 1¾; 8th-st., New-York, 10 and 2; Broome-st., 10¼ and 2¼; Peck-slip, 10½ and 2½; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 10¾ and 2¾; Sackett-st., 11 and 3 o'clock.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—Landing at White Stone, Baylis' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock and Glen Wood. On and after MONDAY, June 3, the steamer ARROWSMITH, Capt. MUTTEE, will leave Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, at 9½, for the above landings; returning will leave Roslyn at 3½ P. M.

A SUNDAY EXCURSION.—BOATS TO HARlem, High Bridge and Karl's Park, Westchester County.—Steamers SYLVAN STREAM, SYLVAN GROVE and A. WINANTS will leave Peck-slip every hour from 9 A. M. until 6:30 P. M.; leave Harlem every hour from 9 A. M. until 6:30 P. M., landing at 8th-st. each way. Fare to Harlem 15 cents.

RAILROADS.

TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.

APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE contains One Hundred Railway Maps, and the Time Tables of all the Railways of the United States and the Canadas; also a Tourist Guide to the Watering Places, Springs, &c. For sale everywhere.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.

Leave James-slip:

7:30 A. M., mail train for Greenport and all way stations.

10 A. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.

3 P. M., (Saturdays only,) Farmingdale, train stopping at Jamaica, Mineola, Hempstead, Jerusalem and Farmingdale, on which day the Greenport Express will not stop at stations between Hunter's Point and Farmingdale.

3:30 P. M., Express train for Greenport.

4 P. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.

5:30 P. M., North Islip, Glen Cove, and all way stations.

Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 8:30 A. M.; returning, arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:45 P. M.

To take effect Saturday, 17th. P. WHITE, Sup't.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.

Depots in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher sts.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, commencing MONDAY, June 17, 1867.

8:00 A. M.—Mail train, connecting at Waterloo with Sussex R. R. for Andover and Newton, and at Washington with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western R. R. for Stroudsburgh, Water Gap and Scranton, and at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Bethlehem and Allentown.

11:45 A. M.—Express train, stopping at Newark, Morristown, Dover, Hackettstown and Washington, connecting at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, &c.

4:10 P. M.—Express train, connecting at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Bethlehem, Allentown and Mauch Chunk.

2:30 P. M.—Morristown and intermediate stations.

3:30 P. M.—All stations from Millburn to Hackettstown.

5:00 P. M.—Morristown Express.

6:30 P. M.—Morristown and intermediate stations.

Orange and South Orange at 6:30, 7:45 and 11:30 A. M., and 1:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:30, 8:45 and 11:45 P. M.

For Newark all above trains and at 9 and 10 A. M. and 7:15 P. M.

A. P. BERTHOUD, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

10:30 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

12 M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with train for the West.

3:50 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:15 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. This train will run on Sundays.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 7 P. M.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.

8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.

10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and all stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.

6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

7 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.

8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.

Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 3:30, 6:30 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 5 P. M. for Paterson; 7 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M. at 1:15, 4:22, 5:22, and 6:42 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:25 A. M., 4:22 and 6:42 P. M. run through to Monsey. T. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

EXPRESSES.

NOTICE TO PATRONS OF EXPRESS COMPANIES.

For the better accommodation of the public, THE MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY Have established Branch Receiving Offices at the following named places in New-York City and vicinity, viz:

785 Broadway.
945 Broadway.
180 Broadway.
Corner of Hudson and Leonard streets.
86 Third-avenue, corner of Thirteenth-street.
269 Third-avenue, corner of Twenty-second-street.
Sixth-avenue, corner of Thirty-fourth-street.
Sixth-avenue, corner of Forty-sixth-street.
95 Eighth-avenue, corner of Fourteenth-street.
261 Eighth-avenue, corner of Twenty-third-street.
371 Eighth-avenue, corner of Thirty-fifth-street.
796 Eighth-avenue, corner of Fifty-second-street.
614 Third-avenue, corner of Thirty-first-street.
893 Third avenue, corner of Forty-first-street.
744 Third-avenue.
Fourth-avenue, corner of Thirty-second-street.
189 Sixth-avenue, corner of Thirteenth-street.
431 Sixth-avenue, corner of Twenty-seventh-street.
18 Exchange-place, Jersey City.
269 Washington-street, City Hall-square, Brooklyn.
Fulton-avenue, corner of Jay-street, Brooklyn.
Fulton-avenue, corner of Washington-street, Brooklyn.
Court-street, opposite West Warren-street, Brooklyn.
21 South Seventh-street, Williamsburgh.
176 Grand-street, Williamsburgh.
372 Grand-street, Williamsburgh.

Packages left at either of these places, or orders for the transportation of packages will be promptly attended to.

As the lines of the Merchants' Union Express Company now extend to all points North, West, Northwest and Southwest, they offer superior facilities for the transmission of gold, silver, bank notes, valuable and freight packages.

Particular attention paid to the collection of Notes, Drafts and Accounts.

Principal office is 365 and 367 Broadway.

ELMORE P. ROSS, President,
M. B. WHITE, Acting Gen. Sup't,
JAMES D. ANDREWS, Asst.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

HOUSE FOR SALE—ON 128TH-ST., THREE hundred feet west of 5th-av., north side, three-story, basement and cellar; hot and cold water, three marble basins on second floor, bath-room trimmed with black walnut, speaking tubes and bells, heater in cellar; in fact everything to make a complete house; terms easy. Apply to P. A. ANNER, No. 2,000 3d-av., between 128th and 129th sts.

$15,000—A VERY PRETTY FOUR-STORY basement brown-stone house, finely located; West 22d-st.; immediate possession. Others, $12,000 to $30,000; desirably located. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

A LARGE NUMBER OF HOUSES, VARIOUSLY located, ranging in price from $10,000 to upward of $100,000, for sale by ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

ON MURRAY HILL—FINE THREE-STORY high-stoop corner house, 25x60, and stable; in complete order; $40,000; furniture if desired.

W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

BROADWAY.—WANTED, BETWEEN CANAL-st. and Union-square, a store not less than 25x100 feet; will buy a lease or improve. Address, with full particulars, Box No. 1,282 Post-office.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house No. 9 Gramercy Park, 26 feet 8 inches in front; in good order; private key to Park. For particulars and permits apply to ABNER L. ELY, 22 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

WOODSIDE, N. J.—ONE HOUR FROM NEW-YORK.—The attention of those wishing to acquire good country residences in a first class neighborhood, from which all such nuisances as groggeries, factories, city taxes, &c., are rigidly excluded, is invited to the property of the subscribers, situated in the above beautiful village, so rapidly growing into favor with the citizens of New-York. We are now offering beautifully situated lots with river and street frontages at fair prices. We are also prepared to contract for the erection of houses from $3,000 and upwards, and from the decrease in the value of building materials generally, together with great facilities of machinery, &c., we can do so very reasonably. Our success during the past year (having built and sold over 40 houses, to the purchasers of which we confidently refer) warrants us in saying that we offer inducements both as to price and terms, greater than can be obtained in any neighborhood as finely situated and as accessible to New-York. A map of the property, with plans of houses already built, in course of erection and proposed, can be seen at our office. We invite a visit. Take New-Jersey or Morris and Essex Railroads to Newark, thence horse cars to Woodside.

Particulars can also be obtained at the office of JOS. MASON, No. 29 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRISON & BRIGGS,
Woodside, N. J., Post-Office Box, No. 572, Newark.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR A COUNTRY RESIDENCE OR PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.—A farm of 75 acres in the town of Flushing, Long Island, nine miles from Hunter's Point Ferry by turnpike and 43 minutes by railroad; excellent land, good buildings and plenty of fruit. Will be sold at a bargain. For further particulars inquire of JOHN S PIERCE, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A PLEASANT house of 10 rooms, furnished or unfurnished, 40x40, near Hackensack, N. J., with about 1½ acres of land; house and ground well arranged; healthy locality and pleasant surroundings; possession about 1st October; price, furnished, $10,000; unfurnished, $9,000. Apply to WM. L. TAYLOR, No. 17 Wall-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

HOUSE, BARN, HALF AN ACRE OF land, all kinds of fruit, in Westchester County, two miles from Harlem Bridge, for sale cheap.

WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses wanted for first-class customers; also houses to sell valued from $10,000 to $50,000. Any persons having houses to sell or lease are requested to call in person or send particulars to JOHN S. PIERCE, Real Estate office, No. 6 Pine-st.

HOUSE AND LOT WANTED—IN BER-gen or Hudson City; a small, well-built cottage; about $3,000 value; will pay $300 a year, beside interest, in monthly installments in advance. Address J. G., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

TO LET.

TO LET—AT WESTCHESTER—THE COUNTRY residence of the late Capt. W. A. Spencer, situated about a mile from Williams Bridge, on the Boston Post-road, consisting of a large dwelling-house, gardener's lodge and stable; the garden is large and tastefully laid out, and furnished with greenhouse. Apply at No. 53 Walker-st.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL HOUSE AND grounds, (75 acres,) late of F. W. Edmonds, Esq., half a mile from Bronxville Depot on Harlem Railroad, and near to depot on New-Haven Railroad. Inquire of GEORGE B. BUTLER, at A. T. Stewart & Co.'s.

TO LET—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED House, No. 47 Lafayette-place. To private family only. Possession immediately. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF A COTTAGE house to a small family. Inquire at No. 323 East 26th-st.

PLAINFIELD.—FURNISHED HOUSE TO rent; nine rooms; well furnished; five minutes from depot. Apply to J. A. P., 103 Chambers-st., New-York.

TO LET—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses at all prices. ISAAC HONIG, 25 Pine-st.

WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET to gentlemen without board, at No. 42 East 21st-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PRIVATE FAMILY DESIRE TO RENT with board a suite of rooms elegantly furnished, on second-floor, to a first-class family; location 32d-st., near 5th-av.; references exchanged. Address M. L. C., Station G.

NO. 42 WEST NINETEENTH-ST.—A private family can accommodate a gentleman and wife and two gentlemen with furnished rooms and board. Children not taken. Reference required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A few rooms, elegantly furnished, with board, to parties willing to pay a liberal price. Call at No. 200 2d-av., near 14th-st.

BOARDING.—SPLENDID ROOMS, RICHLY furnished, on second and third floors No. 147 West 14th-st.; first-class board: references exchanged.

NO. 133 WEST 41ST-ST.—HIGH STOOP brown-stone house; first-class board and rooms at moderate prices; references exchanged; dinner at 6.

TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with board in a respectable private family by applying at No. 632 Hudson-st., near Jane-st.

A CHOICE OF PLEASANT ROOMS, IN suits or singly, may be had with board at No. 48 East 21st-st.; house and location unexceptionable.

SEVERAL FINE SUITES NEWLY FURNISHED, and single rooms with first-class board at 29 West 28th-st. Best of references given and required.

DRY GOODS.

NEW CARPETS FOR FALL TRADE,

Comprising Axminsters, royal Wiltons, velvets, body Brussels, tapestry Brussels, extra and imperial three-plys and ingrains. Oil-cloths, druggets, rugs, mattings, mats, &c., for sale at retail for cash only, and at prices to correspond.

GEO. E. L. HYATT,
No. 273 Canal-st.,
Between Broadway and Elm-st.

TABLE LINENS.
SHEETINGS,
TOWELINGS,
QUILTS, &c.
and every variety of
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
At extremely low prices.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway,
opposite Bond-st.

CARPETS
IN THE
NEWEST AND MOST ELEGANT DESIGNS,
Consisting of
VELVETS, TURKEYS, MOQUETTES AND AXMINSTERS,
JUST RECEIVED BY LAST STEAMERS.
ALSO,
A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS at $1 75 per yard.
BODY BRUSSELS at $2 50 per yard.
THREE-PLYS, EXTRA SUPERS, AND SUPERFINE INGRAIN CARPETS,
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN OIL CLOTHS, &c.,
AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

NO DULL TRADE AT FOSTER'S.

20,000 yards splendid yard-wide MUSLINS, 12½c.
20,000 yards poorer goods, 6c., 8c., 9c. and 10c.
1,500 yards, almost like WAMSUTTA, 18c.
Buy your MUSLINS of us and save 6c. to 8c. a yard.
IMMENSE LOTS AUCTION DRESS GOODS,
Blankets, Alpacas, Flannels, &c., at half price.
12½c. Prints marked 8c.; all 15c. Prints 10c.
Best MERRIMACKS, 12½c.
FOSTER BROTHERS, 8th-av., near 18th-st.,
And FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

GERMAN AMERICAN INSTITUTE,

DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL

for young ladies, in No. 445 West 22d-st.; for young gentlemen in Nos. 367 and 371 West 23d-st., reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 10.

A Kindergarten, Primary Classes, and a spacious hall for Gymnastics and Dancing are connected with the Institute.

H. GERCKE, ROS. F. HEUMANN, E. KOESSLY.

HOTELS.

THE AMERICAN HOUSE,

HANOVER-ST., BOSTON,

is the largest and best arranged hotel in NEW-ENGLAND. The sleeping rooms are spacious and well ventilated; the suites of rooms are well arranged, and completely furnished, and the house will continue to be kept as a first-class hotel in every respect.

LEWIS RICE, Proprietor.

AUCTION SALES.

LARGE SALE OF NEW MATERIAL.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 15, 1867.

By direction of the Quartermaster-General a large lot of new Quartermaster's stores and horse medicines will be sold at public auction, at Lincoln Depot, under the supervision of Brevet Lieut.-Col. James M. Moore, Quartermaster U. S. A., on MONDAY, Sept. 2, commencing at 10 A. M., consisting in part of

108 lbs. ingot copper,	90 coal oil lamps,
575 coal oil burners,	5,600 table legs,
4,000 tin cups,	17,444 lbs. asst. iron nuts,
2,500 lbs. iron wire,	7,481 lbs. iron and copper rivets,
658 lbs. R. R. and other spikes,	14,648 handles, axe, pick, plane, &c.,
103 carpenters', &c., clamps,	110 wagon saddletrees,
7,679 lbs. oil-tanned leather,	210 wrenches, Government pattern,
846 lbs. sole leather,	9 gang saws,
2,483 lbs. oakum,	244 yds. paper muslin,
177 lbs. Mica,	1,382 feet linen hose,
216 lbs. packing hemp,	200 feet gutta percha tubing.
271 spools W. and B. thread,	
8,100 feet coil chain,	

ALSO,

130 lbs. aloes,	39 lbs. iodide potassa,
100 lbs. calomel,	300 lbs. sulphate copper,
103 lbs. sugar lead,	100 lbs. alum,
546 lbs. sulphur,	362 lbs. glauber salts,
100 lbs. tartar emetic,	100 lbs. epsom salts,
75 lbs. corrosive sublimate,	100 lbs. nitrate potassa,
	56 lbs. cream tartar,

447 lbs. oils juniper, spike, amber, wintergreen, British, croton, hemlock, &c., &c.; 473 lbs. tinctures, lobelia, ginger, iodine, myrrh, hemlock, &c; red precipitate, spatulas, prescription scales, syringes, ointment, do. jars, &c., &c.

Catalogues of sale can be had upon application.

Terms: cash, in Government funds.

By order of Gen. C. H. TOMPKINS, Depot Quartermaster.

JAMES M. MOORE,
Brevet Lieut.-Col., Q. M. in charge.

LARGE SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

OFFICE ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 15, 1867.

Will be sold at public auction, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, No. 907 North Main-st., St. Louis, on TUESDAY, the 3d day of September next, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., to be continued from day to day, the following articles of army clothing and equipage:

72,000 Great Coats (Footmen's.)
58,000 Great Coats (Horsemen's.)
50,000 Uniform Hats.
50,000 Ostrich Feathers.
50,000 Hat Cords and Tassels (Blue.)
50,000 Forage Caps.
3,111 Uniform Frock Coats.
45,000 Uniform Jackets.
8,451 Veteran Reserve Jackets.
328 Knit Jackets.
18,000 Lined Sack Coats.
66,212 Unlined Sack Coats.
7,000 Overalls.
6,000 Stable Frocks.
83,425 Knit Shirts.
6,945 Knit Drawers.
20,000 Leather Neck-stocks.
1,000 Worsted Sashes.
282 pairs Boots.
16,653 pairs Bootees.
12,680 pairs Trousers, (Footmen's.)
15,600 pairs Trousers, (Horsemen's.)
50,000 Haversacks.
50,000 Knapsacks.
25,000 Rubber Blankets.
63,500 Woolen Blankets.
21,000 Pickaxes.
15,400 Pickax Handles.

These articles are all new and offer great inducements to dealers throughout the country.

A small quantity of damaged property will be sold at the same time and place.

Samples of all can be seen at the depot within ten days of sale, and catalogues had.

TERMS—Cash in Government funds; ten per cent. down and the balance before the goods are taken from the depot, which must be within five days after the sale, under forfeiture of the purchase and the ten per cent. deposited. By order of the Quartermaster-General,

JOHN F. RODGERS,
Captain and Military Storekeeper.

THE HON. HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY'S
BUFFALO ROBES.
THE ANNUAL SALE
Will take place at the Company's Warehouse,
No. 17 Common-st., Montreal,
On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18, 1867.

Catalogues will be prepared. Sale at 2 o'clock.

JOHN LEEMING & CO.,
Auctioneers.

N. B.—This advertisement will only appear occasionally. J. L. & CO.

NO. 3 BOWLING-GREEN, NEW-YORK, Aug. 27, 1867.

I WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION AT Fort Tompkins, Staten Island, on TUESDAY, the 3d of September proximo, at 11 A. M., six draught horses. For further information apply at this office, or at office on the works. Terms of sale, cash.

Q. A. GILLMORE, Brevet Major-Gen. U. S. A.,
Major of Engineers.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGEBOAT.

OFFICE UNITED STATES ENGINEER AGENCY,
NO. 7 BOWLING GREEN, NEW-YORK CITY,
Aug. 26, 1867.

The undersigned hereby invites sealed proposals for building and equipping ready for sea and for work the first of the two Dredgeboats, (authorized by joint resolution of Congress, approved March 29, 1867,) for improving the mouth of the Mississippi River, in accordance with models, drawings and specifications visible at this office, and instructions to be furnished by the Engineer in charge; the Dredgeboat to be delivered at such point in the Mississippi River, at or below New-Orleans, as the Engineer in charge may direct.

The Dredgeboat to be a double-ender, 160 feet long, 30 feet beam, and 22 feet high, measured from the bottom of the keel to the surface of the spar-deck at amidships; to have a screw propeller at each end, one of which is to be 14 feet diameter, driven by two engines, and the other 12 feet diameter, and driven by one; to be fitted with water compartments for readily adjusting the draft to any depth from 14 to 20 feet; to be fitted with an auxiliary scraper at each end; and many of the parts to have a strength considerably exceeding that of like parts of steamers of like dimensions designed for ordinary ocean navigation.

During the construction of the Dredgeboat reasonable facilities for inspecting the materials and workmanship must be afforded the officer or agent appointed for the purpose.

The Dredgeboat to be propelled throughout her sea voyage between the points of construction and delivery by her own engines alone.

Bids which do not cover the entire construction and equipments ready for sea and for work of the Dredgeboat, and her delivery at the point designated, will not be considered.

No bids will be considered except from those practically engaged in the construction of ocean steamers, or screw propeller machinery for the same, and who have personally inspected the model and drawings of the Dredgeboat, or employed experts for the purpose of informing them of its character.

Bids to be indorsed (on the envelope) "Proposals for Dredgeboat," and addressed to the undersigned, at this office.

Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee, signed by two guarantors that the bidder will enter into contract as herein stated, and a certificate of the responsibility of the guarantors, and specifying the occupation of the bidders, signed by an officer of the United States Corps of Engineers or some other competent person known to the undersigned.

Proposals will be received till 10 o'clock on the 10th day of September 1867, at which time they will be opened. The contract and bond must be signed by the 14th day of September, 1867; work must be actually begun on both hull and machinery by the 24th of September, 1867; the boat must be completed, ready for sea and for work, and the trial trip had by the 15th day of January, 1868, and no unnecessary delay thereafter must occur in her delivery at the point designated.

Payments will be made as follows: Seventy-five per cent. of the contract price on approval of the boat, after the trial trip, by the duly authorized officer or agent of the United States; provided the terms of the contract shall thus far have been complied with; and the balance on final acceptance at the point of delivery.

Bonds for the faithful performance of the contract in the sum of $25,000 will be required, with two sureties, whose sufficiency must be certified by the Clerk of the nearest District Court, the names of the sureties with the certificate to be submitted with the bid.

A full copy of the specifications and of this advertisement must be attached to each bid.

Bidders to use the printed forms which will be furnished them at this office.

Model and detailed drawings can be seen, and copies of specifications had at this office. Copies of the specifications can also be seen at the United States Engineer's offices in Philadelphia and Boston.

The Government reserves the right to reject any bid deemed to be unreasonable, or made by persons whose responsibility may be questioned. In order that no time may be lost after the contract shall be signed, full detailed drawings of all parts of the Dredgeboat are in progress, and will be in readiness to turn over to the contractor so that work may be begun without delay on account of preparation of working drawings.

M. D. McALESTER,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. M. S. A., Maj. of Eng's.,
In charge improvement, mouth of Miss. River.

TO CONTRACTORS.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE INDIAN TERRITORY,
CHIEF-QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORT GIBSON, C. N., Aug. 2, 1867.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., Sept. 10, 1867, for furnishing to the United States Quartermaster's Department,

6,000 bushels of good merchantable corn, or its equivalent in Oats or Barley, per month, in manner following:

3,000 bushels to be delivered at Fort Gibson, C. N., monthly.

2,000 bushels to be delivered at Fort Arbuckle, C. N., monthly.

500 bushels to be delivered at Harland's Ranche, monthly.

500 bushels to be delivered at North Fork, Creek Nation, monthly.

2. Proposals must in all cases specify the kind and quantity per month the bidder desires to furnish, whether in sacks or otherwise, and what charge, if any, will be made for the packages, and may be for the whole or any part of the quantity required, at either or all of the above-named places.

3. Each bid must be accompanied by a good and sufficient guarantee from two responsible parties, setting forth that, in the event a contract is awarded, they will give ample bonds and security for the faithful performance of the same.

4. The Government reserves to itself the right of rejecting any or all bids received.

5. All deliveries of grain made under any contract which may be awarded are to be subject to a rigid inspection by an officer or agent appointed on the part of the United States.

6. Proposals should be indorsed, "Proposals for furnishing Corn, Oats or Barley," and addressed to the undersigned.

7. Payment to be made in Government funds monthly, or as soon thereafter as money shall have been received for that purpose.

Bidders are invited and earnestly requested to be present at the opening.

A. S. KIMBALL,
Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.,
Chief Q. M. Dist. I. T.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT,
NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA,
CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 17, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 16th day of September, 1867, at which time they will be opened, for the purchase of the following property:

Wreck of steamer *Boston*, in Ashepoo River.
Wreck of steamer *George Washington*, in Coosaw River.
Wreck of steamer *Chasew*, in Scull Creek.
Wreck of steamer *Randolph*, in Charleston Harbor.
Wreck of steamer *Etiwan*, in Charleston Harbor.
Wreck of steamer *Ruby*, in Light House Inlet.

Bidders will state the amount offered for each wreck. The wrecks will be sold separately and to the highest bidder, unless such bid be deemed unreasonable.

Proposals must be addressed to the undersigned, and marked "Proposals for purchase of wrecks."

R. O. TYLER,
Brevet Major-General, Chief Quartermaster,
Deputy Quartermaster-Gen., U. S. A.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

GENERAL OFFICE OF THE RONDOUT AND OSWEGO RAILROAD COMPANY,
KINGSTON, N. Y., Aug. 12, 1867.

Proposals will be received at this office until Sept. 20, 1867, for the grading, masonry, bridging and iron of the Eastern Division of this Road. Maps, plans and specifications will be furnished on and after Sept. 1, 1867, by the Chief Engineer, William R. Morris, Esq., at Kingston, N. Y. All other information furnished at this office.

THOMAS CORNELL, President.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK OF THE PANTOMIME SEASON.

DOUBLE ATTRACTION! DOUBLE ATTRACTION!

MR. G. L. FOX,

supported by the talented Company in TWO PANTOMIMES! TWO PANTOMIMES!! EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2½, EVENING AT 8. THE MYSTIC CAVE; OR, THE ENCHANTED HORN.

NEW SCENERY AND MECHANICAL EFFECTS.

To conclude with the Comic Pantomime of FOLLY AS IT FLIES; OR, LOVE IN A VILLAGE.

Just arrived, and now on exhibition,

A LARGE COLLECTION OF TROPICAL FISH, comprising splendid specimens of those RARE, CURIOUS AND BRILLIANT COLORED INHABITANTS OF THE DEEP.

To be seen at all hours.

THE CONTENTS OF THE UTICA MUSEUM.

GORDON CUMMING, the Lion-Slayer's Collection.

PROF. HUTCHINGS...LIGHTNING CALCULATOR.

A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT.

A GIANTESS, DWARF, CIRCASSIAN GIRL, ISAAC W. SPRAGUE, THE LIVING SKELETON, aged 25 years, and weighing only 35 pounds.

TEN LIVING SEA LEOPARDS,

THREE ROCKY MOUNTAIN MOOSE,

LIVING SNAKES, MONKEYS, LEARNED SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, &c.

OVER 300,000 CURIOSITIES.

Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

MONDAY, SEPT. 9, OPENING OF THE REGULAR DRAMATIC SEASON.

UNDER THE GASLIGHT,

EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE at the NEW-YORK THEATRE.

WALLACK'S.

Doors open at 7½. Commences at 8.

CONTINUED SUCCESS
of
LOTTA,
and
FIFTH WEEK
of her
ENGAGEMENT.
THIRD WEEK
and
BRILLIANT SUCCESS
of Mr. Brougham's Drama of
LITTLE NELL
and
THE MARCHIONESS,
in which characters
LOTTA
has achieved a
GREAT TRIUMPH.

This Drama will be presented every evening. Incidental to the piece a vivid picture of AN ENGLISH FAIR.

WALLACK'S

The ladies and gentlemen engaged in this Theatre for the coming Fall and Winter season are requested to meet on the stage at 11 o'clock on THURSDAY MORNING, Sept. 5, 1867.

JOHN GILBERT, Acting Manager.

UNDER THE GASLIGHT.

The piers of the City and Hudson River by starlight. Dance and eccentric musical medley by "The Lost Tribes." NEW-YORK THEATRE.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

(Formerly Edward Mollenhauer's Musical Conservatory)

No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st.; No. 820 Broadway, and No. 116 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, N. Y., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 2, 1867.

The best professors in Europe and America are engaged, and the price of instruction so regulated that the immense advantages of the institution will be available to all.

The subscription books are now open at the offices of the Conservatory.

For full particulars see circulars.

EDWARD MOLLENHAUER,
A. F. LEJEAL,
HENRY MOLLENHAUER,
} Musical Directors.

S. N. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

N. B.—The great Rubensiund is engaged as Professor.

UNDER THE GASLIGHT.

The great railroad scene—a wondrous stage effect. EVERY NIGHT and SATURDAY MATINEE. NEW-YORK THEATRE.

FOURTH YEAR OF

THE NATIONAL CONSERVATORY FOR MUSICAL INSTRUCTION, No. 63 Madison-av.—Messrs. PATTISON, HOFFMAN, BASSFORD and HEYDTMAN are engaged as professors, in addition to those of last year. Will reopen Sept. 2. Circulars ready.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1st. For building sewer in 1st-av., between 74th and 75th sts., with branches.

2d. For building sewers in Monroe and Henry sts., between Pike and Rutgers sts., and Henry-st., between Catharine and Market sts.

3d. For building sewers in Houston-st., between Thompson and Laurens sts., and Commerce, between Barrow and Bedford sts.; Cornelia-st., between Bleecker and 4th-sts.; Leroy-st., between St. Luke's-place and Bedford-st.; Hudson and Greenwich sts., between West 10th and Hammond sts.; Bleecker-st., between Hammond and Bank sts.

4th. For building receiving basins and culverts at northwest corner of 1st-av. and 45th-st.; northwest corner of 8th-av. and 54th-st.; southeast corner of Broadway and 59th-st.; northwest corner of 7th-av. and 32d-st., and southeast corner of 8th-av. and 32d-st.

5th. For flagging the southwest corner of 27th-st. and 2d-av.

6th. For setting curb and gutter and flagging 92d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

1st. The east side of 2d-av. and both sides of 1st-av., from 74th to 79th sts.: also all the lots on all the blocks lying between 75th and 78th sts. and the 1st and 2d avs.; also both sides of 78th-st. from 1st to 3d avs.; also the east side of 3d-av. from 77th to 79th sts.

2d. Both sides of Henry-st. between Pike and Rutgers sts. and between Catharine and Market sts.; also both sides of Monroe-st. between Pike and Rutgers sts.

3d. Both sides of Houston-st. between Thompson and Laurens; also both sides of Commerce-st. between Barrow and Bedford sts.; also both sides of Cornelia-st. between Bleecker and 4th sts.; also both sides of Leroy-st. between St. Luke's-place and Bedford-st.; also both sides of Hudson-st. between West 10th and Hammond sts.; also both sides of Greenwich-st. between Hammond and Perry sts.; also both sides of Bleecker-st. between Hammond and Bank sts.

4th. The north side of 45th-st. between 1st and 2d avs.; also the north side of 54th-st. and the south side of 55th-st. between 8th and 9th avs., and the west side of 8th-av. between 54th and 55th sts.; also the south side of 59th-st. and the east side of Broadway, to the extent of half the block from the southeast corner of Broadway and 59th-st.; also the west side of 7th-av. between 32d and 33d sts.; also the south side of 32d-st. between 7th and 8th avs.

5th. Four lots on westerly side of 2d-av., commencing at the southwest corner of 2d-av.

6th. Both sides of 92d-st., from 1st to 2d avs.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
ISAAC O. HUNT,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
New Court-house, Aug. 23, 1867.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 24, 1867.

ON THE PETITION OF JOSEPH GOLDMARK, of Brooklyn, N. Y., praying for the extension of a patent granted to him the 22d day of November, 1853, for an improvement in facing ends of percussion caps, for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 22d day of November, 1867,

It is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on MONDAY, the 4th day of November next, at 12 o'clock M.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.

Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least twenty days before the day of hearing; all testimony filed by either party, to be used at the said hearing, must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application.

Depositions and other papers, relied upon as testimony, must be filed in the office twenty days before the day of hearing; the arguments, if any, within ten days after filing the testimony.

Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the *Republican* and the *Intelligencer*, Washington, D. C., and in the TIMES, New-York, N. Y., once a week for three successive weeks; the first of said publications to be at least sixty days previous to the day of hearing.

T. C. THEAKER,
Commissioner of Patents.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 26th day of August, A. D. 1867, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN E. RICHARDSON, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., before JOHN FITCH, Register, on the 20th day of September, A. D. 1867, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY,
United States Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

AUG. 31, 1867.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

BRAUNSDORF & METZ, successors to Weil & Braunsdorf, offer their stock of well-assorted furniture, consisting of parlor, sitting-room, library, bedroom and dining-room suites, of the latest styles, to the public, at wholesale prices, at Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts.

N. B.—All goods warranted.

ESTABLISHED 1844.
SPRINGMEYER BROS.
LATE J. H. BELTER & CO.
FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BEDSTEADS.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BUREAUS,
(one lock controlling four drawers.)
Also, Rosewood, Black Walnut and Oak Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture.
No. 722 Broadway, New-York.
Factory, 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

FURNITURE.—GREVE BROTHERS, UP-holstery—first class work at greatly reduced prices. No. 309 Bowery, near 4th-st. All goods warranted.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED.—A MAN POSSESS-ing $3,000 to $5,000 and desiring to engage in something respectable and profitable, can address for an interview A. J. HOPE, care of Baldwin & Fullgraff, No. 138 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—A GENTS' FURNISHING AND hosiery store; one of the best stands in the City, having been established 22 years, the proprietor wishing to retire. A. M. BENNET, No. 244 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

FOR SALE—A HOOP SKIRT BRAIDING FAC-tory, about 100 machines, with everything requisite to the business in perfect order; rent low; will be sold at a bargain. Inquire of A. M. BENNET, No. 244 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, AN OIL REFINERY, with two stills, situate in South Brooklyn. Apply to LEWIS C. CORSET, No. 37 Pine-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE FRENCH THEATRE.

T. B. PUGH.............Lessee and Manager

NIGHTLY THRONGED WITH BEAUTY AND FASHION.

THIRD WEEK.

MRS. F. W. LANDER,
(formerly Miss Jean M. Davenport)
who will appear in her great part

Elizabeth R

(Fac simile of the signature of Queen Elizabeth to the Death Warrant of Mary Stuart.)

In the English version of Giacometti's Tragedy of
ELIZABETH,
QUEEN OF ENGLAND.
MR. JAS. H. TAYLOR...as.......EARL OF ESSEX
and an
ADMIRABLE COMPANY.

The Box offices at Chickering's, No. 652 Broadway, W. Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway; Rullmann's, No. 112 Broadway, and the French Theatre, open every day at 9 o'clock A. M., where seats may be secured FIVE DAYS IN ADVANCE.

MRS. LANDER.

A POSITIVE TRIUMPH,
AT THE FRENCH THEATRE,
THIS EVENING,
ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.

MRS. LANDER.

ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND
THIS EVENING,
AT THE FRENCH THEATRE.

MRS. LANDER

AT THE FRENCH THEATRE
THIS EVENING,
ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.
THE QUEEN OF THE SEASON.

MRS. LANDER.

ELIZABETH OF ENGLAND.

In order to accommodate the patrons of the French Theatre omnibuses will run every five minutes from the corner of Union-square and Broadway to the theatre, from 7 to 8 o'clock P. M., free of charge.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK

THEATRE—728 BROADWAY.
FOURTH WEEK
of Mr. Augustine Daly's picturesque drama,

UNDER THE GAS-LIGHT

with Miss ROSE EYTINGE, Miss BLANCHE GREY, Mrs. SKERRETT, Mrs. WRIGHT, Mr. J. K. MORTIMER, Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT, Mr. C. T. PARSLOE, Jr., in the leading parts.

UNDER THE GASLIGHT MATINEE on SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock. Seats secured in advance.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BROOKLYN.

MR. WALLACK

having purchased from the author, Mr. T. W. Robertson, the sole right of production in the cities of New-York and Brooklyn of his last great success, the comedy of

"CASTE,"

he has much pleasure in announcing its three first representations in this country, as above on the evenings of

MONDAY, SEPT. 2,
TUESDAY, SEPT. 3,
and WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 4.

The piece will be presented with appropriate scenery, costumes and appointments, and the parts will be sustained by the principal members of Mr. WALLACK's COMPANY.

On MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, Sept. 2, 3 and 4, 1867, will be presented, for the first time in this country, Mr. W. T. Robertson's successful comedy of

"CASTE,"

with the following excellent company:

Marchioness de St. Maur	Mrs. Vernon.
Polly Eccles	Miss Mary Gannon.
Esther Eccles	Mrs. Clara Jennings.
Hon. George D'Alroy	Mr. J. B. Polk.
Capt. Hawtree	Mr. B. T. Ringgold.
Eccles	Mr. J. H. Stoddart.
Sam Gerridge	Mr. Charles Hale.
Leader of the Orchestra	Mr. Mollenhauer.

Price of admission, 75c.; reserved seats, $1; family circle, 50c.

Doors open at 7½; performance to commence at 8 o'clock.

BOX OFFICE OPEN.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

24th-st., 5th-av. and Broadway.

Manager.............Mr. C. H. GARLAND

First night of the grand Burlesque and Comedy Company. On MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 2, will be presented the Burlesque Extravaganza of CINDERELLA; or, the Lover, the Lackey and the Little Glass Slipper. Clorinda, Mr. M. W. Leffingwell; Cinderella, Mrs. Sedley Brown; Dandini, Miss Millie Sackett; Prince, Mrs. M. W. Leffingwell; Thisbe, Miss M. Maddern; Baron, Mr. E. A. Eberle; Theadora, Miss Lina Edwin; Alidori, Mr. Sol Smith; Buttoni, Mr. M. B. Pike; Orchestra Leader, Mons. N. Gilles. To conclude with the laughable piece of nonsense, entitled TOO MUCH FOR GOOD NATURE. Romeo Jaffier Jenkins, Mr. M. W. Leffingwell; Matilda Jane Chummy, Mrs. Sedley Brown. Other characters by the Company. Prices of Admission—Parquette, 75c.; reserved seats in parquette, $1; orchestra chairs, $1 50; family circle, 50 cents. Box-office open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 2 o'clock P. M.

SCOTTISH GAMES.

THE
ELEVENTH ANNUAL GAMES
of the
NEW-YORK CALEDONIAN CLUB
will be held at
JONES' WOOD,
ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 5, 1867.

PROGRAMME.

The sports of the day will be opened with an old-fashioned Scotch Reel, after which the circle will be cleared and the games commence at 10 o'clock with—

1. Putting the Heavy Stone, (24 lbs.)
2. Putting the Light Stone, (18 lbs.)
3. The Standing Jump.
4. Throwing the Heavy Hammer, (21 lbs.)
5. Throwing the Light Hammer, (16 lbs.)
6. The Running Jump.
7. The Highland Fling.
8. The Running High Leap.
9. The Short Race.
10. The Boys' Race, under 12 years, (for sons of members only.)
11. The Three Legged Race.

INTERMISSION FOR REFRESHMENTS.

12. Vaulting with the Pole.
13. The Long Race.
14. Tossing the Caber.
15. The Short Race, (for members 40 years and over.)
16. The Broadsword Dance.
17. The Sack Race.
18. The Standing High Leap.
19. Hitch and Kick.
20. The Hurdle Race.
21. Boys' Hurdle Race, under 15 years, (for members sons only.)
22. Hop, Step and Jump.
23. The Wheelbarrow Race.

A game of Quoits will be played on the ground during the day.

For each of the above games First and Second Prizes will be awarded.

Robertson's celebrated Bands and the Pipers of the Club will furnish the music for the occasion.

TICKETS FIFTY CENTS,
to be had only at the gate on the day of the games.

UNDER THE GASLIGHT

Has been witnessed and pronounced by thousands to be the most interesting, exciting and truthful drama of the times. Will be played EVERY NIGHT and SATURDAY MATINEE. NEW-YORK THEATRE.

TERRACE GARDEN—TO-NIGHT.

3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.

PHILIP BERNET.............PROPRIETOR

THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.
THIS (SUNDAY) EVENING, SEPT. 1, AT 7½.
TWELFTH GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT.
WHEN THE CELEBRATED SOLOISTS,
Together with the GRAND ORCHESTRA, will execute a varied and interesting programme.
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE SIX DAYS' FESTIVAL,
in aid of the
AMERICAN DRAMATIC FUND,
under the most distinguished patronage, will take place at
THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

commencing MONDAY, Dec. 9, combining extraordinary and unprecedented attractions. On MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY,

A FANCY FAIR,

to be presided over by the elite of New-York society and the celebrities of the dramatic profession, who have most generously volunteered, and at which

RARE AND COSTLY PRIZES

will be distributed to those ticket-holders who may be fortunate enough to win them.

On TUESDAY EVENING

A GRAND CARNIVAL BALL.

The week's festival will culminate on SATURDAY in A SUPERB MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT, at which the most celebrated exponents of harmonic art will appear.

Donations of articles for the Fancy Fair are earnestly and respectfully solicited, which may be transmitted to

L. F. HARRISON,
Irving Hall, New-York.

Sensational particulars in future advertisements.

Financial Manager, THEO. MOSS,
Wallack's Theatre.

LECTURE COMMITTEES, 1867-8.

Mr. GEO. VANDENHOFF commences his READINGS at Hartford, Nov. 12. He has a new subject, the COMEDIES OF MOLIERE, in an English dress, with readings from five comedies on the same evening. Mr. VANDENHOFF'S business address is Wells, Me.

NEW-YORK SWIMMING ACADEMY, 6th-av., corner of 30th-st.—The undersigned beg to announce that the above establishment will be opened for the use of ladies and gentlemen on and after MONDAY, the 2d of September. For circulars and other particulars apply at the Academy, where subscription and other tickets can now be had.

GOLDBERG & REHWOLDT, Proprietors.

ADELAIDE RISTORI.—SEASON, 1867-1868. THEATRE FRANCAIS. Sole Lessee and Director—J. GRAU. Opening Night, MONDAY, Sept. 16. Full particulars in future advertisement.

UNDER THE GASLIGHT.

Tombs Police Court—one of the most novel and amusing trial scenes ever realized. EVERY NIGHT and SATURDAY MATINEE. NEW-YORK THEATRE.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' PIANO-FORTES—GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.—Melodeons, parlor, church, gem and cabinet organs, the best manufactured; warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons, and organs at great bargains, from $25 to $200. Any of the above instruments to let and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received. Pianos tuned and repaired. Illustrated catalogues mailed. Manufactory and warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

HORACE WATERS & CO.

A LADY WHO HAS HAD TEN YEARS' experience as a teacher of music in some of the most prominent female colleges in the Union desires to obtain an engagement in or near this City. Address MUSIC, Station D, New-York.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES AN ENGAGE-ment as soprano in a choir. Call or address Prof. METZ, No. 14 Hanover-place, Brooklyn.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE BOND ROBBERY.

The Cross-examination of Mrs. Griffin Continued.

The examination into the charges connected with the Royal Insurance bond robbery was continued at the Tombs yesterday, before Justice Hogan. The cross-examination of Mrs. Griffin being resumed, she answered: I do not know that the house No. 119 Mercer-street was a public house; do not know that gaming was going on in it; saw women go there; think I saw a few men go in there; did not know that gambling was carried on there; never saw a sideboard there from which liquors were served; when I was in Milford, about the month of March or April last, I do not know whether or not a bond or mortgage of $2,100, or thereabout, was paid off; I know that since the 10th of December last a bond or mortgage for that amount has not been paid off; since the 10th of December last I furnished $65 to buy a silver-mounted harness; I gave the money to my father; the harness was bought for my husband; it is now at St. Catherines; I think it was bought at the time of one of my visits home; do not remember which one; it was after my husband's return from prison; have forgotten the man's name from whom it was bought; I did not get a wagon from my father; Mr. Griffin has now a buggy; do not know how long he has owned it; it was apparently new when I first saw it; Mr. Griffin has two horses; he has had one of them a great while; the other he bought in Dansville; by a great while, I mean before I was married; do not remember when I first saw it; I saw it before the 10th of December at my home in Milford; do not know who had charge of it then; do not know how much he paid for the horse he bought in Dansville; he bought it at Dansville before he went to St. Catherines to live; I heard that Mr. Knapp is now in Toronto; I suppose Mr. Knapp is where she is; I don't know; could not say where I last saw them; they did not stop at my house in St. Catharines; I have no feelings toward them; bowed to them when I saw them on the street; never saw Mrs. Knapp but once at St. Catharines; Mr. Knapp was with her at the time I saw her; I presume Mr. Knapp and my husband met while the former was there in St. Catharines; I saw them once or twice together at a boarding-house; at the Stevenson House, where I stopped; do not recollect how long they remained together on that occasion; have known them to be together a few minutes at a time; do not know how often they were together; they did not stop at the same house with me; Knapp went by the name of Kinney, I think; do not recollect the last time I saw them before that; cannot say whether it was at Binghamton or Elmira; do not know whether Knapp and Griffin are friendly now; do not know his address in Toronto, or the name that he goes by, but I suppose he goes by the name of Kinney; think his first name is Frank; Noble never saw me write; have seen Kinney write his name; don't remember that I ever brought a letter from him to Noble that was signed by him; I have brought letters from him to Noble that were written by his dictation; could not say how often; have no recollection that I ever brought any of his writings to Noble; I wrote from his dictation; could not say how often; have forgotten whether he ever authorized me to address any of his writings to Noble; have forgotten whether I ever brought any of his writings so addressed to Noble; think I have given writings to Noble for Griffin; cannot say how often.

Some discussion here took place between Counsel with reference to the matter of interrupting the recording clerk, Mr. Graham saying that it was highly improper for Mr. Larocque to interpose in such a manner. Mr. Larocque claimed, without reflecting in the least upon the faithfulness and accuracy of the clerk, that he had a right to suggest the correction of any slips of the pen.

Justice Hogan suggested that the witness should speak so loudly and distinctly as to obviate any difficulty in getting her answers down correctly.

In continuation of the examination the witness said: I think I carried writings from Griffin to Noble while he was living in Mercer-street; have no recollection of carrying writings to Noble in Mercer-street written by Griffin himself; have carried writings of my own; I understood that the room I was shown to in the house in Mercer-street when I first went there was formerly occupied by Griffin; don't remember how many letters I received from Griffin while at Mercer-street; could not say in whose hand-writing they were; do not remember of Noble saying how many letters he had received from Griffin when at Mercer-street; have no recollection of having stated in my direct examination how many letters Griffin received from Noble; the letter I received while at Milford, giving Noble's address at No. 119 Mercer-street, I suppose was from my husband; have no doubt as to his sending it; he has a lame hand which prevents his writing for any length of time; do not recollect of stating in my direct examination that my husband could not write any; subsequently stated that he could write his name; I did state on my direct examination that I did bring a letter to Noble or Tierney at Mercer-street from my husband, written at his dictation, but did not add that his lame hand prevented him from writing; Noble told me to tell my husband that if he had anything to say to him to send it under cover; he knew at the same time that I should have to write it for him at his dictation; I suppose Noble would know by the subject I wrote on that the letter I wrote at the dictation of my husband was from my husband, even if he did not know my hand-writing; could not say if Noble would have acted on what I wrote concerning the stolen bonds if he did not know my hand-writing; think I asked my husband what had occurred when he left New-York; have forgotten what he said, but he did not tell me what had occurred; from my knowledge of his previous character; I did not think he had committed a crime; did not know that a crime had been committed at the time; I saw an account of this bond robbery in the papers the day after my husband went away; could not think then what made him go away; don't remember if he took any clothes with him; don't remember if any were sent to him, or if I took any to him; on my return to my father's house I think I took some of his clothes together with my own; don't remember if I sent clothes to him before I went to Canada; the suspicion came into my mind that he was connected with the bond robbery when I read an account of it in the papers; do not remember of communicating the suspicion to any one until I conversed with Mrs. Noble about it; think I told her about it; did not know where he was going when he went away; don't seem to remember whether he said anything about going to Canada when he went away; the words given in my deposition of August last stating that my husband had said he must leave New-York because something had occurred are true, but could not say as to the words stating he was going to Canada. he might have said he was going; heard from him before I started for Canada through Mr. Noble; don't remember in which paper it was that I read the account of the robbery; don't remember of reading an account of any other crime in the same paper that day; think my husband went out of the house in the morning after breakfast on that day—Dec. 10; think it was before eleven o'clock; I saw him go down stairs with his hat on as if he was going out; Mr. Noble was out to my knowledge that day; could not say when, but think it was in the morning; think so because he always went out after breakfast; think I can say positively Noble went out of the house on the 10th of December because I saw him on the sidewalk; can state only by hearsay that he was farther away from the house that day; I dined at four o'clock, as near as I can recollect; after Griffin went out I think I next saw him in the evening about six o'clock; he went away some time after that in the evening; the conversation I had with Noble the day I left for Montreal was either in the sitting-room or dining-room; am pretty sure it was in the former; it was between three and six o'clock in the afternoon; don't know what I was doing at the time other than listening; think Noble asked me to come to his room as he had something to say to me; was with him there half an hour or so, as near as I can recollect; Noble told me there was a carriage to come for me, and that Mrs. Knapp was going with me, and that I was to go to my husband and he would give me money to take to him, and that my husband was very foolish to telegraph to the house and he must not do so any more, but that if he had any message to send he must send it under cover; he told me to tell my husband to keep quiet, and if asked any questions to say "I know nothing;" also told me I would find my husband at the Ottawa House; told me other things, which I do not remember; the money he sent to my husband amounted to $1,200; the carriage did not come with Mrs. Knapp in it; Noble said he sent for the carriage; I don't remember of asking James Brown to go for it; Mrs. Knapp went with me to Montreal; she joined me at the St. Cloud Hotel; had spoken with her before; could not say how often I had seen her before; I went over to her on an errand; think Mrs. Noble asked me to go to ask her to bring in a fan; did not see Frank Knapp there; the first time I ever saw him was at Montreal; Mrs. Knapp did not come back with me from Montreal the first time of my return; she did not return with me on any of the three occasions of my return from Montreal; I came back alone; I heard they had received a telegraph dispatch from my husband, and that he was on his way to Montreal, and was somewhere between here and there; heard he was at a station, and then I knew he was on his way to Montreal; heard through Mrs. Noble.

A discussion having occurred between the counsel as to the first answer given by the witness to the question concerning the telegram, and as to the legality of allowing the clerk to erase a portion of his record, the magistrate stated that pending the rendering of his decision, he would adjourn the proceedings till Monday, at 10½ A. M.

Opening of the New-York Swimming Academy.

The Times some days ago announced the erection, at the corner of Sixth-avenue and Thirtieth-street, by Goldberg & Rehwoldt, of a building especially designed for a swimming-bath and school. This structure, of which a full description has already been given, has just been completed, and on last night was opened with appropriate exercises. A large number of invitations had been issued to prominent citizens and experts in the art of swimming, the most of which had been accepted.

The immense bath, 75 feet by 35 feet in width, filled with Croton and surmounted with splendid chandeliers and hundreds of gas jets, and dotted over its entire surface with experts in parti-colored costumes, performing all sorts of difficult feats in swimming, diving and floating, was an interesting sight and fact in the history of our City, which, notwithstanding its metropolitan character, has until now been destitute of an institution of the kind.

Dr. S. B. Dalton, Sanitary Superintendent, has visited the Academy and spoken of it in the highest terms as a hygienic agency, and the large number of gentlemen in attendance last night seemed impressed with the opinion that the City had obtained a place of healthful recreation whose need had long been felt.

The Mexican Robbery of $200,000.

Several detectives employed by the Mexican Government are now at work in this City in search of the parties concerned in the robbery of $200,000 in gold from that Government. The immediate search is for the person of a young Mexican, traveling lately under the assumed name of Medanich. It is stated that he arrived here accompanied by a woman passing as his wife, and that they put up at the St. James Hotel.

On Saturday last the woman left for Europe by steamer, having, it is said, in charge three trunks, supposed to have contained a large part of the plunder. From the St. James Hotel, the story goes, the man went to a Spanish boarding-house in Eighth-street, but did not remain long, as he was soon after traced to lodgings in Third-avenue, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets. It is said that there are seven detectives from Mexico now here, only one of whom knows him by sight.

It is further stated that Medanich was in the interest of Maximilian, and that at the time of his capture the robbery was committed by Medanich, assisted by the confederates, who are supposed to be now on their way to New-York. The gold was the property of the Liberal Government, and is in bars. It is supposed that three or four persons were concerned in the robbery. There is an air of mystery about the affair, and a somewhat sensational story is told of the all but capture of the robber; but whatever reliable information there may be is in the possession of the detectives only, who are prudently reticent.

CHESS.

In the absence of any proceedings of especial interest taking place during the late excessive heat at the New-York Chess Club, the interest of amateurs has been for the last few weeks attracted by the progress of a single game match by correspondence between the respective Chess Clubs of Newburgh and Kingston, N. Y., the conclusion and particulars of which game are below recorded. On the present occasion we are not in a position to congratulate the Newburgh players upon the skill evinced in the conduct of their play, as it was our pleasant task to do on a late occasion when they succeeded in defeating the New-York Club in so handsome a manner in one of the three games contested, likewise, by correspondence, against the last named veteran association of amateurs.

RUY LOPEZ KNIGHT'S GAME.

1—P to K 4	1—P to K 4
2—K Kt to B 3	2—Q Kt to B 3
3—B to Q Kt 5	3—P to Q R 3
4—B to R 4	4—P to Q Kt 4

The veteran chess writer, Mr. George Walker, of *Bell's Life in London*, to the contrary notwithstanding, we look upon this move as affording by no means a valid defence to the Ruy Lopez attack, preferring, by far, the more usual move of K Kt to B 3.

5—B to Kt 3	5—B to Q Kt 5

A very exceptionable move, involving more positive evils than the simple loss of time.

6—P to Q B 3	6—B to R 4
7—Castles	7—K Kt to B 3
8—P to Q 4	8—Kt takes K P
9—P takes P	9—Kt to K 2

By this very injudicious play a clear piece is obviously lost. Had Newburgh, however, adopted the more plausible move, Kt to Q B 4, the Kingston players had determined upon replying 10 B takes B P ch., when the following variation would have ensued: (Newburgh) 10 K takes B; (Kingston) 11 Q to Q 5 ch., 12 Kt to Kt 5 ch., 13 Kt takes Kt, 14 Q takes Kt, 15 Q to K 4, &c.; and we think that Kingston has still a winning game.

10—B to Q 5	10—Kt takes B
11—Q takes Kt	11—B to Kt 2
12—Q takes B	12—P to Q B 3
13—B to K 3	13—B to B 2
14—Kt to Q 2	14—Kt takes Kt
15—K. takes Kt	15—Castles
16—Kt to R 3	16—P to K R 3
17—Q R to Q	

and Newburgh resigned.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—HOGAN, JUSTICE.

PASSING A WORTHLESS CHECK.

On the 30th of last July one Nathan B. Westbrook, guest at the Manhattan Hotel, in Murray-street, called at the place of business of Hiram C. Bennett, No. 56 Wall-street, and purchased from him an unauthorized promissory note for the sum of $1,605, for which he gave a check on the Shoe and Leather Bank, made payable to Mr. Bennett, and signed N. B. Westbrook. This check was deposited in the usual way in the Bank, when the same was returned to the depositor in consequence of their being no funds in Bank to meet said check. As Mr. Bennett subsequently learned that Westbrook had sold the promissory note obtained from him to a broker named Bogart, in Wall-street, he applied for a warrant for the arrest of the accused, and he was arraigned before the magistrate yesterday to answer the charge. Wm. H. Barker, bookkeeper at the National Shoe and Leather Bank, testified that he knew the prisoner's account to have been overdrawn since December, 1866, to the amount of $199; consequently the check drawn was utterly worthless. Westbrook was remanded for examination.

ROBBED BY WOMEN.

No description of larceny is of more frequent recurrence in our Police Courts, than that committed by abandoned women who abstract money from the pockets of men inticed by them into their apartments. A case of this kind came up yesterday. James O'Connor, a stranger in this City, but now an inmate of the House of Detention, met Frances Dittenberg and Ida Ellis in the street, and was induced by Ida to accompany her home, where James remained all night. Yesterday morning he rose from bed and found that $35 which he carried in his pantaloons pocket had been removed, and he could find no trace of the same. He made a row about the matter, when Frances became frightened and returned $12 of the money. Both women were arrested by Officer Webb, of the Fourteenth Precinct, and on being arraigned before the magistrate they were held for trial in default of $1,000 bail. Frances is 44 years of age, a native of Germany, and says that she was a sewing machine operator. Ida also operates on the sewing machine, was born in Utica, New-York, and is 20 years of age.

ALLEGED PICKPOCKETS.

Charles Allen, *alias* Wesley Allen, a reputed pickpocket, was arrested by Officer Magee, of the Broadway Squad, on a charge of having stolen a pocket-book containing $8 in cash from the pocket of Mrs. Cornelia C. Marshall, of No. 2 East Thirtieth-street, while in a Madison-avenue stage. The complainant stated that the prisoner had sat by her side, and soon after his leaving the stage she missed her money. Allen was arrested at first on suspicion, by reason of previous bad character. The magistrate remanded him for examination.

As Patrick F. McGuire, of Seventieth-street, was leaving a Belt-road car in West-street, yesterday afternoon, he had his pocket picked by Wm. Clarke, who obtained a gold watch and chain valued at $125. Officer Cotter, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, saw the occurrence and pursued the thief for some distance, ultimately arresting him and recovering the plunder which Clarke had dropped in his flight. Justice Hogan locked up the prisoner for trial in default of bail.

ALLEGED BURGLARS.

During Thursday night the premises No. 83 Greene-street, occupied by Harnemann, Springer & Pope, was entered by burglars, who cut through a panel in a side door, and carried off $130 worth of goods in the shape of caps and pieces of cloth. On Friday Charles Roberts called upon Mr. Albert Springer at No. 109 West Broadway, a brother of the victimized firm, and exhibited a number of caps as a sample of a large quantity he said he wished to sell. Mr. Springer had his suspicions aroused and agreed to purchase the caps, when Roberts dispatched John Watson for the same, but during the latter's absence, Officer Gunson was called and Roberts given into his custody, as was also Watson on his return with the caps. As these goods were subsequently identified by the firm as their property, both of the prisoners were arraigned before the magistrate and remanded by him for examination.

THE PETROLEUM CASE DISMISSED.

In consequence of the non-attendance of the complainant or other witnesses in the case of Theodore E. Tack, accused of conspiracy to defraud James O'Connor, of Pittsburgh, as already reported, Justice Kelly yesterday morning dismissed the complaint and the accused was discharged.

CONSPIRACY TO DEFRAUD.

As Officer Standish, of the City Hall Police, was on duty at Pier No. 45 North River, yesterday, he was requested by Frank A. Rockwell, an employe of Messrs. H. B. Claflin & Co., to arrest two brothers named John and Joseph Mooney, then on board the Inman steamship *City of Antwerp*, and preparing to sail for Liverpool under the assumed names of John and Joseph Stanton. In support of this demand Rockwell stated that the accused were indebted to his firm in the sum of $4,000, and were evidently intending to escape all liability by leaving for Europe. The two brothers were accordingly arrested and arraigned before the magistrate, when it appeared that John Mooney was formerly a merchant in Allegheny City, Penn., and had purchased goods to the amount of $8,000 from Claflin & Co. on a four months' credit and cash. Nearly half of this amount had been paid, but it is alleged that the accused had conspired together to defraud the firm out of the remainder by closing up business and escaping to Europe under assumed names. In the possession of Joseph Mooney was found $1,250 in English gold coin, and his brother had $400 more in half sovereigns. As the hour of arraignment was a late one the magistrate remanded the prisoners for examination. The necessary affidavits will be made.

YORKVILLE COURT — McBRIEN, ALDERMAN AND ACTING JUSTICE.

VERY ACCOMMODATING.

On Friday night, Deidrich Schreider, a late arrival from Germany, was at Landman's Park, in Third-avenue, spending the evening mid the comforts of lager and the smiles of his fraulein. He evidently succeeded in enjoying himself, for he was still engaged with both beer and lady when midnight came, together with John Gallagher, who informed the Teuton that he was guilty of grave misdemeanor in being out of his domicile at such an hour of the night. Gallagher further said that he was a Policeman, and his duty would compel him to arrest Schreider, but it was a duty he might be induced to forego by the payment of $10. Schreider had no such amount, and Gallagher, still accommodating, would ward off the lifted arm of the outraged law for the trifling consideration of $2. This still surpassed the moderate exchequer of Schreider, and matters were finally arranged by Gallagher taking all the money Schreider had, amounting to $1 50. This experience being related on the succeeding morning by Schreider, with many strong expletives on the tyranny of American laws, the Teuton found he had been victimized by a confidence operator. Gallagher was arrested and committed in default of $300 bail to answer.

JEFFERSON MARKET—KIVLIN, ACTING JUSTICE.

ACTIVITY AMONG THE BURGLARS.

The large number of houses in the City whose occupants are temporarily out of the City are evidently regarded by the burglars as so many rich placers that are waiting to be worked. The Police understand this very well, and hence watch these vacant houses with a vigilance that very frequently results in the arrest of the adventurous burglars at the very outset of their operations. On yesterday morning before day light, such a fate overtook Michael O'Mahoney, who was caught by Officer Degnan of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, in one of the rooms of the house of Ambrose C. Kingsland, No. 114 Fifth-avenue. O'Mahoney acknowledged that he had entered the house by means of removing the coal shde, thence making his way into the cellar, but claimed that he was drunk and did not know what he had entered the house for unless to sleep. He is a native of Ireland, 23 years of age, has no certain place of residence, and was committed in default of $500 bail to answer the charge of burglary at the General Sessions.

On the same night Officer Smith, of the Sixteenth Precinct, found a young Irishman named Thomas Ryan in the liquor store of Daniel Early, No. 246 Seventh-avenue, which he had forcibly entered. The youth, who is 18 years of age, and resides at No. 146 West Twenty-ninth-street, being caught in the act, frankly acknowledged the crime, and was committed in default of $500 to answer the charge of burglary.

LARCENY.

On yesterday afternoon Mrs. Sarah M. Morrell, No. 357 West Twenty-ninth-street, found a man in her dining-room, in the act of carrying off a silver plated castor, valued at $15. The man, who was handed over to the custody of a policeman, gave the name of Francis Reynolds, and was sent to the Court of Special Sessions, upon a charge of petit larceny.

ESSEX MARKET—MANSFIELD, JUSTICE.

A DANGEROUS ROOM-MATE.

John McConnell, No. 38 Sheriff-street, made a complaint against a fellow-lodger named Philip Deitz, charging that he had stolen his trunk containing $20 worth of clothing. He was committed in default of bail to answer a charge of petit larceny at the Court of Special Sessions.

LAW REPORTS.

THE COURT OF APPEALS.

Albany, Friday, Aug. 30.

The following cases have been decided:

Henry P. Smith vs. Albert H. Tracy.—Action brought for an alleged breach of warranty on sale of bank stock. Defendant's testator had authorized the officers or Bank of Buffalo to sell his stock in said bank, and assigned the same, leaving blank only the name of the purchaser. Nothing was said upon the subject of warranting the value of the stock. When the President and Cashier negotiated the sale of the stock they made certain statements and representations respecting the value of the same, alleged to amount to a warranty of the value of the stock, and for a breach of which this action was brought. On the trial there was no evidence of authority from Tracy to give a warranty, or any knowledge on his part that any warranty had been given.

The Court held that an agent employed to sell without express power to warrant, cannot give a warranty which shall bind the principal, unless the sale is one which is usually attended with warranty, and that no such custom exists in connection with the sale of bank stocks, and that the special agent in this instance had only a naked authority to sell; that there had been no subsequent ratification of the unauthorized act of the agent by his principal, and consequently that the plaintiff could not recover.

Judgment reversed and new trial ordered.

Action brought to rescind a sale of the stock in the Oswego Starch Company, and to recover back the price paid for the same. It is alleged that the defendant undertook to purchase stock in that Company as the agent of the plaintiff, and that he fraudulently transferred his own stock to the plaintiff at a price greatly above its value under the pretence that it was the stock of other parties which he had purchased for plaintiff, and upon discovery of the fraud by the plaintiff the defendant refused to rescind the sale.

The Court held that the transaction could not be sustained; that the defendant stood in a relation to his principal which disabled him from concluding a contract with himself without the knowledge of his principal, whom he assumed to represent; that he would not be permitted to occupy the relation of seller and purchaser; that when one standing in the relation of agent to his principal attempts to buy as agent and sell as owner, the principal, on discovery of the breach of confidence, may demand that such contract be rescinded and his money be paid back.

Judgment of the General Term was affirmed.

The Northwestern Insurance Company, Appellants vs. Marshall W. Forward, et al., Respondents.—This action was brought to recover the amount of two promissory notes against defendants as makers and indorsers of the same. It was claimed that the consideration of the notes was illegal; consisting of a balance claimed to be due on two loans, one of $1,000, and one of $400, alleged to be bottomry loans. Plaintiffs had already issued a policy of insurance on the vessel to the amount of $3,000, and were unwilling to enlarge the risk—defendants desiring the loan as a bottomry loan. It was finally agreed between the parties to suspend an amount of risk contained in the policy equal to the amount of the loan sought upon bottomry during the continuance of the loan, and the loan was made accordingly.

The Court held that this transaction was legal; that where an insurance company, having a right to loan upon bottomry, had insured the vessel already in a sum as great as it was willing to risk, it might, nevertheless, upon application and arrangement with the proper parties, suspend the necessary amount of risk in the policy, and supply its place by a loan upon bottomry.

Jerome A. Osborn vs. Giles Robbins and Sterling Robbins.—Contract under duress.—Action on a note made by defendants, payable to Burrill Rice and Jane Rice or bearer.

Defence—That the note was made without a legal consideration, and was obtained by extortion and fraud, to procure the liberation of Sterling Robbins, who was under duress as a prisoner upon a charge of felony preferred by the payers of the note. Also, that the claim which was made the pretext for such extortion had been previously settled for; that plaintiff combined with the payers in the wrong, etc. The Court held that where a party is arrested without just cause, and from motives which the law does not sanction, any contract into which he may enter with the authors of the wrong to procure his liberation from arrest, is imputed to illegal duress, and is deemed corrupt in its origin, and the wrongdoer can take no benefit therefrom; that the party exacting security from one he wrongfully restrains can derive no aid, from the fact that the claim he seeks to enforce is just; that in such case it is the simple duty of the Court to condemn the contract, and to remit the parties to their original rights.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Jones.

ORIGIN AND RIGHTS OF HACKNEY COACHES—AUTHORITY OF THE COMMON COUNCIL TO DESIGNATE PUBLIC STANDS FOR THE SAME.

The following able opinion of Judge Jones in the case of William H. Masterson *et. al. vs.* Arthur Short *et. al.*, where the plaintiffs sought, by injunction, to restrain defendants from keeping hackney coaches on the public stand in front of their livery stable, opposite the Central Park, will be found interesting to the public as well as to lawyers:

OPINION.

Jones, J.—This action can only be sustained on the ground that the act of the defendants in standing their carriages there where they do is a nuisance.

They stand their carriages in the place under the authority of an ordinance of the Common Council, establishing that portion of the street as a hackney-coach stand.

If the Common Council had authority to make such ordinance, and the defendants have not stepped beyond the limits of the authority conferred by the ordinance, then their acts cannot be a nuisance.

A nuisance cannot be predicated of the lawful exercise of authority. This is the proposition laid down by Judge Davis in Davis vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York. (15 New-York Rep., 506.)

Its correctness is too palpable to need enforcement by argument.

This leads to a consideration of the power of the Common Council to establish hackney stands in the City.

The 14th Section of the Montgomery Charter provides that the Common Council shall have full power to frame, constitute, ordain and establish such laws, statutes and ordinances which to them shall seem good, useful or necessary for the good rule and government of all officers, ministers, artificers, citizens, inhabitants and residents of said City within the limits thereof, and for the further public good, common profit, trade and better government and rule of the said City.

Chancellor Kent, in his Commentaries on the Dongan and Montgomery Charter says, in reference to this section: "These broad and latitudinary powers were given to be exercised with sound discretion and with a liberal spirit, commensurate with the growing wants and prosperity of a great commercial metropolis. Though the charter would seem to contain a grant of ample powers sufficient for all the purposes of a well-ordered police, and for the good government of the City in its complicated concerns, yet the Legislature has been in the practice of granting more specific and detailed powers, sometimes on the application of the Common Council, and more frequently without it. These statutes are general, made in aid and confirmation of the general corporate powers on the subject, and sometimes with the avowed wish and consent of the Corporation, such as the laws relating to hackney coaches, butchers, &c." Then after referring to a number of statutory regulations he proceeds, "Amidst such a multitude of statute regulations, it becomes difficult to know how far an ordinance of the Council rests upon the authority of the Charter, and how far on the authority of some special statute. When the latter exists the exercise of the powers is of course to be referred to the statute as the more certain and paramount authority. The City ordinances sometimes act concurrently with and in aid of the statute power, though much more frequently the statute law comes in and carries out to a definite and precise extent the authority which lies dormant in the comprehensive powers of the charter. If we take up and run through the ordinances of 1833, and now in force, we shall find many of them to be the exercise of charter power simply; others are the exercise of charter and statute powers combined; and others again rest solely on the statute grant of authority. There is no doubt that when any of the ordinances alluded to cannot be referred to the grant of power by any express statute provisions, the general and unlimited grant of ordinance power in this section of the charter is sufficient to uphold and warrant it. The efficient checks against any abuse of such enlarged discretion are public opinion, the elective franchise, and the established principles of the Constitution and of recognized common law. In addition to these checks, all corporations are liable to legal process in behalf of the State for non-user or mis-user of their right and power."

These views have not, it is true, the force of a decision of a Court directly on the various points; but they are the expression of the opinion of a learned and able jurist, given in the performance of a public duty, and as such entitled to great weight and consideration. The views thus expressed, to me, seem to be correct, and as they are expressed with a legal acumen and pureness of diction not possessed by me, I have preferred to adopt his language to my own.

Among the ordinances of 1833 referred to by Chancellor Kent is one establishing hackney-coach stands. It was certainly his opinion that such establishment was by sufficient power.

As, however, his attention may not have been particularly called to that subject, and his opinion may have been founded on the general view of the scope and effect of the charter powers without a close scrutiny of their effect on this particular subject, I will proceed to give that scrutiny:

The Seventh-avenue was opened under the act of 1813. By the terms of this act it is held by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, "*in trust*, that the same be appropriated and kept open for, or as part of, a public street * * * * in like manner as the other public streets * * * * are and of right ought to be."

Under the general and broad charter powers above referred to, the Common Council would have authority to establish such rules and ordinances relative to the regulation and use of the streets by citizens as are compatible with the trust upon which they hold it. It is to be used as a public street. Such use, then, as is recognized and declared by law, or long established custom, to be a proper and legitimate use of a public street, or which the sovereign power has vested in the Common Council the right and power to grant, may be authorized.

The system of hackney coaches standing at designated places in the streets of a city grew out of the necessity of meeting the public demands. A demand arose in cities for means of transit from point to point other than by walking. As the city increased in extent of territory and became more populous the demand increased. This gave rise to a class of men who procured one or more vehicles, according to their means, and plied the streets for hire. It was soon found necessary to place these men under special police regulations, and as one of those regulations to assign certain places in the streets where they might stand waiting for customers. Such regulation was necessary for the control of the hackmen, and for the convenience of the public. Its object was to prevent the hackmen from traveling with their empty vehicles in search of custom in the streets otherwise sufficiently crowded, and also to prevent their stopping and remaining for any considerable time at inconvenient places; but the great object was to have hacks standing at various points where the public would be most likely to want them, and where they would cause the least inconvenience to other vehicles or injury to the surrounding property.

The earliest record of hackney coaches that I have been able to find in the English law is in 1654, when an act was passed limiting the number of hackney coaches, and giving to the Court of London the government and ordering thereof.

Subsequently, in the ninth year of the reign of Queen Ann, an act was passed giving to Commissioners of Pavements power to make by-laws, which should be binding on hackney coachmen.

Under this power the Commissioners made regulations as to stands. Afterward, in the twelfth year of the reign of George III., in 1772, an act was passed reciting that the hackney coaches frequently took their stands with coaches and chairs in crowded places, &c., and giving to certain Commissioners power to direct and regulate at what places they should stand. Under this act the Commissioners made an order directing a coachman not to stand in a certain place in which he had been accustomed to stand. This led to a litigation. The counsel for the coachmen contended that he was standing according to the regulations made under the act of Ann, and that the power given by the act of George III. did not authorize the Commissioners named in that act to interfere with the stands previously established, but only to establish others. The counsel, on the other side, argued that the words of the statute of George III. were sufficiently comprehensive to authorize as well a discontinuance of stands already established as the establishment of new ones, and so the Court held. The authority of the Commissioners mentioned in the act of Ann to establish stands under the general power conferred on them to make by-laws which should be binding on hackney coachmen was not questioned or doubted by the respective counsel or by the Court, but tacitly conceded. Thus the law of England stood in 1774. By it the right of hackney coachmen to use the public streets in their vocation as well to solicit passengers as to carry them, and the authority to control such use by the establishment of stands by a body on whom Parliament had conferred a general power to make by-laws binding on the hackney coachmen, were fully recognized. When, then, in 1730, the Crown of England granted to the City of New-York the charter known as the Montgomery Charter, by which, among other things, power was given to the Common Council to ordain and make such ordinances which to them should seem good or necessary for the good rule and government of the body corporate, and of all the officers, ministers, artificers, citizens, inhabitants and residents of said City, it then passed to the Common Council under its general grant of power the same authority to regulate hackney coaches and establish coach-stands in the City of New-York which the Crown was accustomed to delegate to certain bodies to be exercised in the City of London and other cities in Great Britain. This power has never been taken away by the Legislature. On the contrary, it has been confirmed. By the act of 1813, the Common Council is authorized to regulate hackney coaches and the owners and drivers thereof. As the general authority given by the act of Ann carried with it the power to establish stands, so the general authority given by the act of 1813 carries with it the like power.

Again, hackney coaches standing in the streets have existed so universally in England, and for so long a period, (certainly since 1700, and perhaps further back,) that the term hackney coach conveys the idea to the mind of a coach standing in the street for hire. Thus, an eminent lexicographer (Webster) defines a hackney coach to be "a coach let for hire, commonly at stands in the streets." When, therefore, the Legislature uses the term hackney coach, it must be deemed to use it in such sense as to cover coaches for hire standing in the streets, as well as those kept in stables for hire; and as the Legislature did not see fit to legislate against the custom of coaches standing in the street, but left their regulation to the Common Council, then passed to the Common Council, as an incident to such regulation, the power to prescribe places at which the coaches should stand, I have, therefore, come to the conclusion that the Common Council has the power to establish hackney stands, either under the Montgomery Charter or the act of 1813. There does not seem to be any consistency between the use of streets by the public for passage to and fro, and a designation of a certain space in them where that public may obtain the means for such passage in a more convenient, rapid, and easy manner than by walking. The latter is an incident to the former. In all large cities of Europe such designation has been deemed a proper and legitimate use of the streets. Thus in London, Liverpool, Dublin, Paris, Berlin, Vienna and I am informed in all the large European cities, stands in the street for vehicles to be let for hire are established. There is no reason why New-York, the great commercial metropolis of the United States, should be without them. There can be no doubt that the Legislature could by express language authorize their establishment by the Common Council. The question in this case is, whether the Common Council has not the power without such express authorization; for the reasons above given I think they have. The Common Council, then, having the power to establish hackney-coach stands, and having established the *locus in quo* as one, and it not appearing that the defendants are misusing the right they have under the Ordinance, an injunction cannot issue. A few words as to the special damage plaintiffs claim to have sustained. This, as I understand it, consists in the defendants soliciting and obtaining passengers, thus preventing plaintiffs from obtaining that custom they would otherwise have. In other words, they sustain damage from competition. It must be a strong and clear case of some violation of law or duty owed by the defendants to a plaintiff to induce a Court of Equity to restrain competition in trade. If in this case defendants leased a vacant lot alongside of plaintiffs', separated from the place where their carriages now stand only by the width of the sidewalk, and stood their carriages thereon, it would not be pretended that the Court would restrain their soliciting passengers; yet the injury to the plaintiffs would be the same as it is now. Plaintiffs may urge that defendants, by having their coaches open to view, ready harnessed in the street, have an advantage over them; but they are entitled to use the stand in the same way as defendants, and the affidavits show they do so use it. Again, plaintiffs say the "defendants, not being under so much expense as we are, inasmuch as they do not hire so large a stable, can afford to carry people at less rates than we can, and thus underbid us." But the rates at which people are to be carried are fixed. Neither plaintiffs nor defendants can exceed them. It is not alleged that defendants charge less than the legal rates. Indeed, such an occurrence would be an anomaly. It is by no means certain but that the expense of each one of the defendants bears the same proportion to the number of carriages used by them, as the expense of plaintiffs does to the number used by them. It seems, therefore, to be reduced to this: that plaintiffs' injury consists either in their being unable to get more than the legal fare, by reason of the competition of defendants, or that, by reason of defendants' carriages being there, the supply is so much greater than the demand that plaintiffs' carriages do not get the amount of employment they otherwise would. The first ground of injury is one which the Courts cannot recognize. The second is one which, if it was clearly shown to exist, would be sufficient to entitle the plaintiffs to the remedy they seek, provided the act complained of was unlawful. The papers do not clearly show such cause of injury to exist. If, however, it does exist, still, the defendants' act being lawful, the only remedy of plaintiffs is by application to the Common Council. That body, upon considering the plaintiffs' causes of complaint and the public interests, can apply a remedy either by discontinuing the stand or limiting the number of coaches authorized to stand there. It may be suggested that there is at present no ordinance regulating the rates of fare, and, therefore, were it not for defendants' competition, a much higher rate than usual could be charged by plaintiffs. The suggestion is one which is more likely to operate toward the withholding than the granting of the discretionary writ of injunction. If the check on extravagant demands, formerly existing in the shape of ordinances, has been removed by the repeal of those ordinances, the greater reason why the check by way of competition should not be disturbed. Plaintiffs' counsel contends that there is no longer in existence any ordinance establishing stands. He claims this on the ground that on the 24th of April, 1867, the Common Council adopted a resolution repealing all ordinances theretofore adopted by the Common Council relating to hackney coaches and carriages, and their owners and drivers. But it so happens that on the 1st of May, 1867, the Common Council adopted a resolution establishing the stand in question, with others. It is true this resolution was passed by the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen prior to the adoption of the resolution of the 24th of April, 1867, but it was not approved by the Mayor until May 1, 1867. It, therefore, did not become a resolution or ordinance adopted by the Common Council until May 1, 1867, since an essential element to such adoption is the approval of the Mayor, or a passage over his veto, or his retention of the resolution for a certain period of time without approval or veto. (Charter of 1857, Laws of 1857, vol. 1, 876, sections 11, 12, 13.) Consequently, on the 24th of April it was not an ordinance theretofore adopted by the Common Council, and did not fall within the repealing resolution of April 24, 1867. It is also true that the resolution of May 1, 1867, purports to be an amendment of a resolution of 1866, which latter resolution falls within the terms of the repealing resolution of April 24, 1867. I am inclined to think that under the circumstances the resolution of May 1, 1867, must be regarded as re-enacting the resolution of 1866; but whether it does or not, the establishment of the stand in question is an entirely new provision, and is to be regarded as enacted at the time the amended resolution took effect. (Ely vs. Holton, 15 N. Y. Rep: 595, cited from 599.) I may notice an objection raised by defendants. It is that the defendants are improperly joined as parties, because the acts of each one are wholly distinct from and independent of the acts of the other, and the complaint contains no charge of combination. It is not necessary on this motion to determine the point, but it would seem not to be well taken. (Daniel's Chauncey Prac., vol. 1, p. 306.)

The motion for an injunction is denied with $10 costs.

A. H. Reavy for plaintiffs; Coleman & Shafer for defendants.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—AUG. 31.

THE RIGHT TO INTERFERE WITH NATIONAL BANKS BY SUMMARY STATE PROCESS.

B. A. Tracy vs. First National Bank of Selma.—The plaintiff, a non-resident of New-York, attached, in April last, a deposit of the Bank of Selma in the Ocean National Bank of New-York, by virtue of several drafts directed to the last named Bank, issued to him by Bank of Selma, April 15. On the 14th of April a Government draft was presented to the Bank of Selma, and payment refused for want of funds. This led to the seizure of the Bank by the authorities, the flight and self-destruction of the President, and the appointment of a receiver, pursuant to law, by the Comptroller of the Treasury.

In behalf of the Receiver, as representing the creditors of the Bank at large, and in aid of the claim of the United States to a priority of claim upon the assets of the Bank, which was indebted to the Government, an order to show cause why the attachment of the plaintiff, B. A. Tracy, should not be dissolved, was granted. The following-named counsel appeared on the return of the order: Mr. Eugene Smith for the plaintiff; District-Attorney Courtney for the United States, and Mr. Sterne Chittenden for the Receiver. The right to interfere with the National Banks, by summary State process, is involved in this application.

Mr. Sterne Chittenden, in behalf of the Receiver, contended that among several material questions, the following were the most prominent: 1. By the system of National Banks, these institutions were charged with performing a part of the duties of the Government. The system is virtually a part of the Government. The banks are instruments of its fiscal operations, incorporated under one general law of Congress. The Comptroller of the Government Treasury administers the system. Its bills are declared to be money; the public Treasury is liable for their redemption, and creditors in all the States are compelled to take them at par for dues from the Government. To permit a single creditor, by virtue of the attachment laws of any State, to obtain a preference in the distribution of assets of an insolvent National Bank, is to violate the law of Congress which fixes the mode of distribution. It does that which tends to cripple the Government, perverting State process into an engine against the Federal Government. As, solely on grounds of public policy, States were not permitted, through the interference of the highest Court, under Chief-Justice Marshall, to tax the notes of the United States Bank or stock of the United States, as attachments against even municipalities have been denied on the ground that they are calculated to impede the operations of the Government, so this attachment should not be permitted to hold, being levied upon a deposit placed in New-York, under the provisions of the law for the redemption of the circulating notes of defendant, and upon which the Government has the strongest claim, because of its liability for those notes. It is in some degree as if an attachment were attempted against the Sub-Treasury.

2. The plaintiff has proceeded against the defendant as a foreign corporation. This position he can as little afford to take in law as he can in the discharge of his duty to support the Government. The relations between the Federal Government and the States are not foreign, but domestic.

3. But were the plaintiff's claim tenable as to this, then, since he is a non-resident of New-York, under its code, he is bound to show that his cause of action arose here. It did not. The drafts were drawn in Selma—were never accepted, and were revoked.

4. There can be claimed to be no transfer of the Ocean Bank's deposit to plaintiff by his checks not void under section 34 of the act of Congress incorporating defendant, which declares all transfers by a National Bank of its deposits, after an act of insolvency, to be null and void.

5. This Court has not jurisdiction under the provisions of the Currency Act, and

6. The United States, by virtue of the Act 1797, as against this insolvent, artificial person, has a prior lien upon its assets. The money attached lawfully belongs to the United States Treasury, and the Court is asked, by dissolving the attachment, to put it there.

The motion to refuse the Receiver permission to be heard was denied.

The Court, after listening to statement of some of the questions involved, sent them to General Term by a *pro forma* order.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Hon. Gideon J. Tucker.

WILLS ADMITTED.

The following wills have been admitted to probate: Thos. Cosgrove, Stephen C. R. Griswold, John J. Kelly, Hosea Douglas.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED.

The following letters of administration were granted: Joseph J. Xiques, Mary Naughton, Ernest Messmell, Margaret McKeon, John Neidering, Martin Hogan, Olivia Koen, John Malony, Martha Bradford, Joseph Cooper, Peter Issinger, Catharine Beck, Philip Boyle, James Backus, Richard Douds, Philip Arnee and Patrick Spain.

LETTERS OF GUARDIANSHIP.

Letters of guardianship were granted for the following minors: Bridget Curren, guardian of James, John, Thomas, Francis and Mary Curren; Thomas L. Smull, guardian of William H. and Eliza B. Smull; Peter Brunjis, guardian of Charles Endres; Sarah L. Patterson, guardian of William H., John B. and Millard F. Hattan; Francis G. Luersson, guardian of John C. Luersson; Neil O'Donnell, guardian of Catharine Boyle; Abraham D. Cooper, guardian of Henry W. and Andrew D. Hunt.

THE COURTS FOR SEPTEMBER.

It is understood that Presiding Judge Leonard will sit at the Chambers of the Supreme Court during the first week of this month, and that Judge Clerke will hold the remainder of the term.

In the Common Pleas Judge Cardozo will sit at Chambers. *Ex parte* business will be attended to from 9:30 to 10:30 A. M., at which time the calendar of litigated motions will be called. The members of the Bar are requested to take notice of this new regulation.

Judge McCunn will hold the Chambers and Special Term of the Superior Court during the month of September, commencing at 12 o'clock each day.

The Marine Court Trial Term will be held by Judge Hearne. Calendar called at 11 o'clock. The causes on the calendar of this Court for the month number 304.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Kelly.

As there are but two court days in the week at Court of Special Sessions the calendars on each of these days are heavy. Yesterday the charges were fifty-three in number—rather an ominous list, and suggesting a long sitting of the Court. Happily, a large majority of the cases were but of trifling importance and easily disposed of. The charges were, of assault and battery, 25; petit larceny, 23; cruelty to animals, 2; misdemeanor, 1; and of pocket picking, 2.

BROTHERLY LOVE.

Mrs. Byrne appeared, accompanied by a huge bundle enveloped in a newspaper, and, with much emphasis, made a charge of furious assault and battery done upon her by her brother-in-law, Pat Griffin, the prisoner at the bar. Pat, she said, came up to her in the street, addressed her in unbrotherly language, and wound up his eloquence by knocking her down and kicking her prostrate body in a variety of painful places, which the lady designated with surgical precision. She exhibited the contents of the newspaper, which proved to be the dress she wore upon the occasion of the encounter with her unnatural relative, and which was much disfigured by the blood-letting done at the time. Griffin, in his defence, sought to prove that Mrs. Byrne was given to interference in his family matters, and was a troublemaker between himself and his wife. This, however, didn't save him, if credited; he was sent to the Penitentiary for four months, and fined, in addition, $50.

CATCH A FOX ASLEEP.

James Carroll was charged by a painter named John Kiernan with picking his pocket, as he lay on the wharf, and taking therefrom a quantity of money and two penknives. Kiernan was only dozing, and jumped up and grabbed the thief. The knives were recovered in the possession of the prisoner; the money was not. Carroll had cut the pantaloons over the pocket, and thus abstracted the contents. He was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

VICTORINE WINS TO LOSE.

Ernest Sambier was charged by his wife Victorine with assaulting her. The lady's eye was parti-colored, and her complaint was of the same character. Ernest, she said, had left her some time ago, giving her an allowance of $5 per week. On Saturday last, in addition to the $5, he gave her the black eye, which had passed since that time into the prismatic spectrum now exhibited. His business, she said, was to keep a house of prostitution in Chatham-street. She had no business further than that called into action in the expending of the $5 weekly. Ernest denied his handiwork. He acknowledged the woman as his, but not the eye. The Court sentenced the prisoner to imprisonment in the Penitentiary for four months. On hearing the sentence Mrs. Sambier was much annoyed; her husband's business and the weekly payment had perished in a moment. She made an earnest appeal for a suspension of sentence, but the sympathy of the Court was neither with the erring Ernest or the victorious Victorine.

HE FOUND HIS FRIEND.

John Miller was charged with an attempt at petty larceny in the dwelling-house of William Berg. Berg came home and found his door open and the prisoner in a bed-room. The prisoner said that he was looking for a friend whom he understood to reside there. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for three months, where he will probably find his friend.

GIFT ENTERPRIZE AMENITIES.

Officer Charles Inmen received instructions, he said, to arrest a person named Maxwell, who was dealing in gift enterprise tickets, and was to be found at Dodworth Hall. He went there and bought a ticket, whereupon he arrested Maxwell, the seller of the scrip. He saw a book there, in which the number of his ticket was duly registered. He was dressed in plain clothes, but he had his shield in his hand ready at a moment's notice to blaze out in the full effulgence of official power. When he arrested Maxwell the prisoner at the bar, James Gregory, rushed from an inner room to the help of his friend, and assaulted him, Inmen, although he could not fail to recognize the emblem of authority in the heel of his hand.

Chas. D. Maxwell, the Maxwell in question, a philanthropic looking young man in spectacles, appeared for the defence. He was eloquent and nervous in the extreme; he stated that the officer wished to take possession of the book in the office, and that he resisted, believing that he had no authority. He told him he might take him, but not the book. It was when struggling for possession of the book that his friend Mr. Gregory came to his assistance and used the necessary force to regain possession of the property from the officer. Counsel for the prisoner stated that Maxwell at that time was arrested, brought before a magistrate and dismissed, and that only the proper degree of force necessary to hinder the illegal taking away intended by Inmen was used by the prisoner.

The Court found the prisoner guilty of the assault, and said that if the officer was in the wrong in the first instance, he was amenable to the law. But as the prisoner had taken the punishment of Inmer in his own hands, he must be taught that such a course was wrong and merited punishment. He was ordered to pay a fine of $50.

SHAKE HIM OLD BOY.

Robert Compton, the proprietor of a barge or canal boat, was charged by Officer John Kelly with fighting dogs on board his vessel. He, the officer, when passing the barge upon his beat along the wharf, saw Compton in all the excitement of battle urging a big dog to feast himself upon a homeless cur about half his antagonist's size, who had had the misfortune to hope that there was hospitality and a bone to pick upon the boat, and had been thus led astray by that mental *ignis fatuus*. Compton was stooped when Kelly saw him, and with enthusiastic gestures was shouting: "Seek him, Tiger! Shake him up old boy!" Tiger had his visitor by the leg, and was "shaking him up" to his owner's satisfaction. Counsel for the defendant endeavored to prove the strange dog a vagabond and undeserving of the sympathy of the Court. He had no business on that boat. He was not on visiting terms with Tiger. He came for bones and for bones only. He, counsel, took the liberty to assert that captains of canal boats had a right to eject uninvited strangers coming in this way, and to use as much force as necessary to effect that purpose, and of the proper kind. He thought Tiger was the fitting instrument in this case. He reminded the Court of that beautiful little hymn of the sublime Watts, familiar even to lawyers: "Let dogs delight to bark and bite; it is their nature to!" and inferred that Compton was only rehearsing his hymn in this practical way. He (counsel) who, by the by, looks as if he at least never hungers for a bone, asked that the case be dismissed as too trivial for the consideration of the Court, and on the further ground, that the complaint was improperly made, as it only set out that the dogs were fighting and not cruelly fighting, which wording, he conceived, was vitally necessary to bring the charge within the provisions of the statute for the prevention of cruelty to animals. The Court, unable to appreciate this chaste distinction, and satisfied from the officer's description of the combat, wherein the unknown was having his leg chawed off, and had already parted with a portion of his ear, that the thing was not gone into for pleasure by one of the dogs, whatever might be the enjoyment of the other beasts, sentenced Compton to pay a fine of $10.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.			
Atalanta	Aug. 17	London	New-York
Germania	Aug. 17	Hamburg	New-York
Hansa	Aug. 17	Bremen	New-York
Manhattan	Aug. 20	Liverpool	New-York
Virginia	Aug. 21	Liverpool	New-York
City of Boston	Aug. 21	Liverpool	New-York
Allemania	Aug. 24	Hamburg	New-York
Atlantic	Aug. 24	Bremen	New-York
Persia	Aug. 24	Liverpool	New-York
Hermann	Aug. 24	Bremen	New-York
Europe	Aug. 29	Havre	New-York
FOR EUROPE.			
Scotia	Sept. 4	New-York	Liverpool
Tripoli	Sept. 4	New-York	Liverpool
Union	Sept. 5	New-York	Bremen
United Kingdom	Sept. 7	New-York	Glasgow
City of Boston	Sept. 7	New-York	Liverpool
Germania	Sept. 7	New-York	Hamburg
Ville de Paris	Sept. 7	New-York	Havre
Pennsylvania	Sept. 7	New-York	Liverpool
FOR HAVANA, ST. THOMAS, ASPINWALL, ETC.			
Morro Castle	Sept. 5	Havana	
Cumberland	Sept. 7	St. Thomas, Porto Rico	
Henry Chauncey	Sept. 11	Aspinwall	

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

Aug. 31.—*In steamship Fulton, for Havre*—Thomas S. Crane, New-York; E. H. Townsend, New-Hampshire; Wm. B. Murray, New-York; Dwight Morris, United States Consul to Havre; Wm. Cook, New-York; Wm. S. Livingston, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Buckingham Read, New-York; Thomas Gagliardi, Illinois; Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Sanborn and child, Greenfield, Mass.; Mrs. C. A. Pratt, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. A. Heidekoper, Miss Heidekoper, Don Juan Carricaburu, Havana; Miss Julia Halm, Pennsylvania; James L. D. Morrison, Illinois; Mrs. Parsons and 3 children, Miss Parsons, Dr. J. C. Jackson and wife, Hartford, Conn.; Miss Mary and Miss E. T. Bartol and maid, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Bartol, Philadelphia; D. Holsman, New-York; Mrs. Ulhorne, Boston; Dr. A. C. Corson and wife, J. J. Canchois, New-York; Capt. C. H. Baldwin, U. S. N.; Mrs. Baldwin and two children, Miss Tolfree, California; Miss Eugenie Morey, Brooklyn; Anglo Sach, Alabama; Ida Contanly, Mr. and Mrs. Jonas Graff, Ohio; M. Stroop, England; Miss Fannie Divian, Miss A. Dechamp, E. S. Wheeler, New-Haven; R. Farze, Miguel Baro, Frank Kellaeret, Miss C. Shears, Sheffield, Mass.; Wright Crippen, L. C. Balscen, Alfred Evelyn, Miss Mary A. Brewster, Hartford, Conn.; E. Chatelian, John E. White, Ohio; E. L. Jones, E. D. Martin, Henry R. Smith, Miss Addie Parker, Miss E. A. Townsend, Miss J. Townsend, Louisville, Ky.; A. D. Logan.

Aug. 31—*In steamship Hibernia, for Glasgow and Liverpool*—Mr. Thomas Breare, Master Breare Boston; David McMullen, Mrs. McMullen, Master Andrew McMullen, Mrs. D. A. Sawyer, Philadelphia; J. Kits Neavenkamp, Holland; L. Davenport, Waverly; B. C. Wilson, Jersey City; Cyrus Baldwin, Brooklyn; Samuel Crosbie, Miss Crosbie, Miss Annie Crosbie, Master Fred. Crosbie, Master Thomas Crosbie, Birmingham, England; Edward R. Cutler, Mrs. Cutler and child, Chas. Henry, Yorstan, S. W. McEwan, Master Robert Connelly, Miss Mary Connelly, Miss A. L. Carter, Miss Florence Shilston, Miss E. Erawe, Alex. Christian, Miss Janet Christian, Miss Mary Ann Cotton, Wm. Kelly, Charles Henry and friend, S. Taunahill, New-York; Thomas Wooster, Mrs. Wooster and child, Chas. McRory, Michael Carr, Matthew Lyon, Jno. McLellan New-York.

In steamship Arizona, for Aspinwall—Gen. Rousseau and son, Miss Rousseau, Capt. Rousseau, Lieut. Rousseau, Col. W. Neely Johnson and servant, H. M. Hutchinson and wife, R. H. Irwin, G. M. Nicholls, Capt. Petschousoff, Mrs. J. R. Howard and daughter, Geo. A. Frill, Mrs. Mary Barrett, Mrs Ougune, Senr., Miss Rathbun, S. Ransour and wife, Sarah Gerhart, Chas. Balback and wife, Leopold Balback, Lieut. Thos. Gibson, R. Cassidy and wife, Miss Isabella Baird, E. Wild, wife and daughter, Mrs. Capt. Morgan, Major D. J. Williamson, Stephen Gobo, L. C. Pease, wife and infant, D. S. Ogden, L. S. B. Sawyer, Mrs. Gassen, Miss Anna Sherrer, Lieut. Peterson, J. P. Hughes, J. McDonald, W. S. Dodge and wife, Misses Sarah and Mary Welden, Capt. A. D. Wood, Jonas Adler, Sherman Carman, Miss Frankenan, Mrs. Hundesser and child, W. F. Phillips, Mrs M. D. Kithidge, E. S. Davis and wife, John Gilmand, Sister Ann Gillen, Sister Teresa McDonald, Miss Claude Middleton, Mrs. G. E. Houghton, W. O. Conwell, F. C. Lowry, wife and 2 children, F. J. Moore and wife, Mr. Hamilton, Simon Heid, Mrs. Franklin Lawton and child, S. Honsah, L. Dinkelspiel, A. Hirsch, D. S. Woodward, Mrs. Lane, H. E. F. Eisenmenger, Miss Eliza S. Hobby, Noah Conant and wife, Mrs. J. Bartlett and 2 children, Mrs. Capt. Weldon, child and infant, Miss Ida S. Sloan, Mrs. E. M. Ackley, Mrs. Sarah Snow, Mrs. B. M. Dinsmore, Miss Maria Baxter, E. H. Wiley and wife, Wm. Cooper and wife, W. H. Brice, Act'g Ensign D. M. Hayes, E. Keyser, Dr. Grau, Mrs. Dr. Grau, Mr. Stewart and child, H. Field, Y. Bianco, J. M. Carago, J. V. Uribe, C. E. Wise and wife, C. B. Stewart, Geo. Howarth, Miss Harriet A. Reeves, E. Y. Montano, Stephen Montano, Jas. Sanfraneo, Joaquin Sanfraneo, B. G. Chapman, Rev. Father Savine, D. Rambach, Edwin Hicks, Ira Horster, Theodore Williams, J. R. R. Troyo, Capt. D. H. Newcombe, Elias Reyes, John Gregory, J. R. Marques, G. Richerd, Lieut. Weeden, Col. Mansfield and a large number in the second cabin and steerage, also a detachment of United States soldiers.

Aug. 31—*In steamship William Penn, for London and Brest*—James Millholland, Mary Fitzpatrick, A. Pell, Miss E. H. Phipps, A. S. Anderson, G. H. Williamson, John J. Healey, Mrs. J. J. Healey, Arnaud Wailles, Mrs. C. E. Marley, Alfred Schoen, Mrs. Glasco, Rev. O. P. Dorsett, Max Lang, Mario Mocchi, Guilio Mocchi, Ranieri Ciardeli, Martino Casarosa, Francesco Nigro, Pasqual Nigro, Vinienso Nigro, Nicoli Nigro, Sarerie Picaroni, Raffaele Pugliese, Genearrio Cancelli, Guiseppe Giardi, Maarro di Moderna, Guiseppe Astrella, Guiseppe Nicola di Trani, Fralizio Vardella, Guiseppe Vardella, Lucretia Vardella, Agusta Parce, Domenico Di Modena, Joseph Dumas, Maurice Erickson, Thomas Lasty, Prosper Vacquerel, Edward Humphreys, Emma Humphreys, Joseph Christen, Francis Christen, D. Burns, Mrs. Jane Jackman, Marion E. Imbert, Jean A. Le Danais, Ernest Maise, Constant Cermbette, Antoine Colani, Jean Quilet, Henry Seguy, L. Rabraham, Charles Lampeek, Joseph Cherelet, Julien Duret, Emil Lebis, Raymond Fosa, Adolphe Lorel, Albert Suarre, Victor Pancilias, Adolphe Christophe, Louis Marron, and 156 in the steerage.

Aug. 31—*In steamship Erin, for Liverpool*—Miss E. Crossdale, T. C. Davis and Mrs. Davis and infant, New-York; Thomas Hill, Illinois; Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Graham, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Carter, J. C. Hadley and Mrs. Hadley, New-York; Miss Leonard, Thomas Morely, London; Rev. P. Kerr, Pittsburgh, Penn.; G. H. Tay, California; the Beni-Zoug-Zoug Arab Troupe; Charles Small, Newark; Geo. Ball, Boston; Thomas Dutton, Windsor, Conn.; Louis Clare, Paris.

Aug. 31—*In steamship City of Antwerp, for Liverpool*—M. B. Ingalls, Miss R. A. Adams, Boston; John Potter, Philadelphia; Holt Salvatore, Capt. Lambert, Major Wilkie, Montreal; H. J. Barden, George Castellon, J. O. Brown, Joseph Stuart, L. A. Catlin, Z. Cuellar, J. R. Meredith and wife, New-York; John Forsyth, Chicago; L. Donohoe, Boston; David Dudley Field, Mrs. David Dudley Field, Hon. Aug. Frank and lady, Samuel G. Nicholson, New-York; Hon. Thomas James, England; Charles Saunders and wife, P. T. Richardson, Thomas H. Wetter, wife and daughter, John R. Dickens, Fernando Frasco, Carlos Curtis, Charles Benders, Dr. McAllister, Brooklyn.

In steamship San Jacinto, for Savannah—Wm. Gale, M. D., U. S. Navy; C. R. Heiseman, P. M. Dunn and wife, M. Steiner, V. Stemer, S. Dreyfus, S. Traum, James Kellum, J. Manahan, wife and son, Jno. Harkness, J. Goldsmith, Trueman Duane, Mrs. Jane Strange, C. O. Bass, G. Wetkowski, S. Alberto, Mrs. H. Bloomendale and children, L. A. Barnes, Mrs. E. G. Goldsmith, Lewis S. Doane, Charles T. Sawyer, A. Mohr, A. Vetsburgh, J. Jalks, S. W. Mitchell, J. Pittman, J. Jerger, Geo. C. Wilfong, A. O. Rowe, Jr., W. T. Bacon.

Passengers Arrived.

Aug. 30—*In steamship Tarifa, from Liverpool*—Arthur Hudson, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Croley, Mr. O'Brien Rev. James Coreglorey and wife, Mr. Morrison, Mr. Irvine, Mr. Atkins and daughter, Mr. Hatterworth, A. D. Manson, Mr. Gay, Mr. Holden, Mr. Jamieson, Mr. Doyle, Mr. Milson, Mr. Harris, Mr. Stearns, Col. Haters, Mr. Roberts and wife, Mrs. Rapel, Miss Rapel, Martin Rapel, John Harvey, Capt. G. H. Hoefne, Mr. Elkin, Mr. Harris, Mr. Alderrein, Mr. Wheeler, Magdalene Xavier, Mr. Coles, and 510 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 26 | Sun sets..... 6 43 | Moon sets.... 8 20

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 9 48 | Gov. Island.. 10 37 | Hell Gate.... 11 59

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Aug. 31.

Cleared.

Steamships John Gibson, Fuller, Alexandria, D. C., Smith & Dunning; Niagara, Blakeman, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, N. L. McCready; Monterey, Edwards, New-Orleans, Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.; San Jacinto, Atkins, Savannah, Garrison & Allen; Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston, H. R. Morgan; Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, J. F. Ames; J. S. Green, Inman, Alexandria, J. Hand; Gen. Meade, Sampson, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Saxonia, (Hamb.,) Haack, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.; Erin, (Br.,) Hall, Liverpool, Nat. Steam Nav. Co.; City of Antwerp, (Br.,) Mirehouse, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Hibernia, (Br.,) Munro, Glasgow, F. McDonald & Co.; Wm. Penn, (Br.,) Billinge, London, Howland & Co.; Arizona, Maury, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Steamers Key West, Rudolf, Boston, Benner, Brown & Pinckney; Black Diamond, Meredith, Philadelphia, W. Kirkpatrick; Glaucus, Morgan, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Acushnet, Kelly, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood.

Ship Reynard, Emery, San Francisco, C. Comstock & Co.

Barks Elba, Peterson, Matanzas, J. E. Ward & Co.; Janet, (Br.,) Parker, Montevideo and a market, Morrison & Phillips.

Brigs E. A. Reed, (Br.,) O'Donnell, San Juan, Nic., W. H. Webb; Albert Fesca, (Pruss.,) Schiebe, Stettin, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Lorenzo, (Span.,) Meir, Barcelona, Scheneier & Co.; A. R. Dunlop, (Br.,) Dunlop, Falmouth, Jones & Lough.

Schooners L. A. Edwards, Marshall, Fernandina, A. Abbott; L. T. Smith, Stover, Georgetown, D. C., Crowell & Paine; Anna E. Glover, Cole, Galveston, Tupper & Beattie; Trade Wind, Hoffmar, Savannah, Bentley, Miller & Thomas; Howard, Griffin, Bangor, Walsh & Carver; Mary E. Mangum, Beveredge, Kingston, Jam., Miller & Houghton; Gem, Weldon, Wilmington, N. C., E. S. Powell; Dart, Johnson, Stamford; L. T. King, Clendenin, Calais, Me., Jed Frye & Co.; Virginia Dare, Johnsen, Baltimore, Bentley, Miller & Thomas; Mary Louise, Gaskell, Washington, N. C. Zophar Mills; M. A. Ivins, Bodine, Richmond, Van Brunt & Slaght; Evelyn, Burger, Stamford; Adelaide, (Br.,) Taylor, Gonaives, G. F. Peniston & Co.; Chas. Thompson, Lind, Maranham and Para, J. E. Amsinck & Co.

Sloops Deep River, Bulkley, Norwich, Rackett & Taylor; Report, Steph, Providence, Rackett & Taylor.

Arrived.

Steamship Cleopatra, Phillips, Savannah 72 hours, with cotton, &c., to Murray, Ferris & Co. Aug. 29, 9 A. M., off Hatteras, passed steamship Virgo, hence for Savannah. 30th, 9 A. M., lat. 38 10, lon. 74 30, passed steamship Herman Livingston, hence for Savannah.

Steamship Gulf City, Davison, Galveston 12 ds., with cotton, &c., to C. H. Mallory & Co. Is at anchor in the Lower Quarantine.

Steamship Rebecca Clyde, Chichester, Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores to James Hand.

French war steamer Surcouf, Hanes, Fayal 28 days.

Ship Stonehouse, (of London,) Bley, Calcutta April 27, passed Cape of Good Hope July 11, St. Helena 26th, with mdse. to Wm. Mackay & Co.

Bark Southern Belle, (of St. John, N. B.,) Robinson, Montevideo 45 ds., with hides, &c., to Harris & Howell.

Bark J. H. McLarren, (of Eastport,) Gorning, Cow Bay, C. B., 18 ds., with coal to Brett, Son & Co.

Bark Wallace, Adams, Havana 10 ds., with sugar, &c., to order. Michael Byron, of Philadelphia, the second mat, was murdered by the negro crew in Havana on the 24th of July. R. G. Sanman, of New-York, a passenger, died at sea; also, James Bride, a seaman, of Cork, Ireland, and another seaman, who was a passenger.

Brig Nellie Husted, Malony, Bridgeport, C. B., 12 ds., with coal to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Fanny Foulkes, Townsend, Wilmington, N. C., 7 ds., with naval stores to N. L. McCready & Co.

Brig Jaques Binie, (Fr.,) Vincent, St. Pierre, N. F., 23 ds., in ballast to Boyd & Hincken.

Brig Tangent, Rich, Calais, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Brig A P L, (of Arichat,) Landry, Bridgeport, C. B., 15 ds., with coal to B. F. Small & Co.

Brig Humming Bird, (Br.,) Stevens, Windsor, with plaster to master.

Brig A. F. Larrabee, Bridgeport.

Brig James Crosby, ——, New-London.

Schr. Catharine John, (of St. John, N. B.,) Brannon, St. John, P. R., 21 ds., with sugar to P. I. Nevius & Son. Had light winds the entire passage.

Schr. St. Hubert, (of Arichat,) Forgon, Lingan 15 ds., with coal to B. F. Small & Co.

Schr. Enterprise, White, Tampico 37 ds., with hides, &c., to J. F. Whitney & Co. Capt. White and one seaman died when 12 ds. out.

Schr. Pointer, Holmes, Lelang Island, N. B., 15 ds., with lime to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Queen of the Dart, (of St. Ives,) Stevens, Malaga 45 ds., with fruit to Geo. F. Bulley.

Schr. Billow, (of Arichat,) Fougere, Bridgeport, C. B., 15 ds., with coal to B. F. Small & Co.

Schr. J. D. Ingraham, Dickinson, Haddam, Conn., with granite for Philadelphia.

Schr. Rosina, Richardson, Bangor 6 ds., with lumber to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Zampa, Hurtley, Lingan, with coal to C. B. Swain.

Schr. Planet, Berry, Fall River.

Schr. Boston, Rich, Port Morris.

Schr. Damon, Johnson, New-Haven.

Schr. M. Vassar, Jr., Chrisne, Wareham, with nails

Schr. Hardscrable, ——, Fort Schuyler.

Schr. Lamartine, Butler, Providence.

Schr. J. Curtis, Fox, Hartford.

Schr. Benj. Butler, Runyon, Providence.

Schr. Davidson, White, Newport.

Schr. James English, Baker, New-London.

Schr. Success, Richards, New-London.

WIND—At sunset, S., fresh.

Below.

Ship Yorktown, Driver, London July 16.

Ship J. J. Southard, Bishop, Shields July 6.

Bark Bessie Young, Shields July 9.

Brig Louisa.—(All by pilot-boat Hope, No. 1.)

Sailed.

Steamships Hibernia, Saxonia, Fulton, Erin, City of Antwerp, Wm. Penn, Manhattan, Gen. Meade, John Gibson, Monterey, San Jacinto, J. S. Green, Arizona, Niagara and San Francisco.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 31—Arr. steamers Norman, from Philadelphia; Ashland, from New-York; bark Woodside, from Leghorn.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 31—Arr. schr. Wide World, from Norfolk. Steamers Saragossa and Champion are detained [illegible] heavy weather.

HOLMES' HOLE, Aug. 29, A. M.—Arr. schrs. Florence V. Turner, [illegible], New-York, for Boston; Challenge, Speller, P[illegible] Parrot, do.; Coral, Kent, Elizabethport, for Plymouth; Ocean Traveler, Adams, Camden, for Beverly; Caleb Stetson, Sumner, Philadelphia, for Braintree; C. E. Brooks, Bucks, do., for Lynn; Grace Girdwood, Smith, do. for Boston; Richard Vaux, do. for Salem; R. K. Vaughan, Howell, for Georgetown; Rebecca Florence, Rich, Philadelphia, for Boston; L. Andenburg, Groff, Philadelphia, for Salem; Abbot Devereaux, Alexandria, for Boston; Corinthian, Chapley, Bangor, for New-York; Wm. Wallace, Hall, Philadelphia, for Boston; W. G. Borden, Borden, Philadelphia, for Boston; Clyde, Dales, for Salem; C. W. May, Philadelphia, for Boston; Ephraim Williams, Pillsbury, do. for Georgetown; barkantine Anthea Godfrey, Godfrey, do. for Boston; Evergreen, Fellows, do. do.; Commodore Tucker, Eastport, for New-York; David Wolf, Long, Philadelphia, for Boston; brigs Geo. S. Berry, Braintree, for Union; T. Schaff, St. John's, for New-York; schrs. Undine, Martin, Middletown, for Boston; Susan Gibson, Seguin, Call, before reported damaged in the gale of the 2d inst., returned from New-Bedford, after repairs, to receive cargo, which had been discharged.

P. M.—Arr. schrs. Ophir, Norwood, Bangor; William Haven, Withe Perry, Bangor; Serro Gordo, Philadelphia; J. H. Cornell Bennett, Bangor, for Fall River; J. L. Leach, Endicot, Philadelphia, for Portsmouth; Geo. W. Bent, Smith, Baltimore, for Boston; Wm. G. Bartlett, Philadelphia, for Boston; brigs Ada Tobins, Bridgeport; Waltham, E. & D. Cordery, Price, Philadelphia, for Boston; Daniel Holmes, Haywood, do. do.; reports one of a man named Wm. Gets, while at work on the end of the mainboom. The weather was fine, and they lowered a boat for him, but he went down before they reached him.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 31—Arr. schr. Loyal Scranton, from New-York; she was out 3 days; ship Menapia, 53 ds. from Liverpool. A large number of vessels are overdue; head winds and storms are prevailing.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 31—Cld. steamship James A. Gary, for Baltimore.

Miscellaneous.

Collision.—The steamer Matteawan, from Keyport, on her trip to this City, this morning, in attempting to cross the bow of the Staten Island ferry-boat Westfield, had her deck saloon badly damaged.

Spoken, &c.

Deleval—brig, from Bahia for Liverpool, July 28, lat. 10 23 S., lon. 56 W.

Foreign Ports.

At Montevideo, July 16, brig Princess Alice, for New-York, ready.

At Bridgeport, C. B., Aug. 19, brig J. Titus and schr. Nora, for New-York in 6 ds.

At St. John, P. R., Aug. 9, Geo. Salameer, Knight, for Baltimore, ldg.; schr. Ocean Bird, dischg.

OFFICIAL DRAWING

Of the Georgia State Lotteries.—For the benefit of the "Masonic Orphan Home."

GEORGIA STATE—Extra Class No. 49. Aug. 31, 1867.

2, 66, 19, 21, 60, 27, 36, 14, 15, 50, 35, 38.

GEORGIA STATE—Class No. 50. Aug. 31, 1867.

24, 28, 37, 5, 33, 21, 1, 40, 48, 76, 12, 39, 42.

SUPPLEMENTARY—Extra Class No. 330, Aug. 31, 1867.

25, 37, 82, 76, 7, 60, 54, 20, 12, 29, 22, 66.

SUPPLEMENTARY—Class No. 331, Aug. 31, 1867.

57, 21, 28, 72, 54, 23, 74, 18, 29, 42, 48, 24, 5.

BOYD, WILSON & CO., Managers, Atlanta, Ga.

Combination tickets in the above Lottery now ready.
Morning Capital Prize, $7,000, $6,000, $5,000.
Evening Capital Prize, $36,000, $20,000, $18,000.
Circulars sent, prizes cashed, and all orders attended to by addressing McINTIRE & CO.,
No. 125 Chatham-st., New-York City.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED lotteries. Information given. Circulars sent free.
JOSEPH BATES,
No. 78 Broadway.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED lotteries; information given and circulars sent by addressing PARKES & CO.,
Nos. 14 and 16 Wall-st., Rooms Nos. 5 and 7.

CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURNISHED in all legalized lotteries.
J. CLUTE, Broker,
No. 176 Broadway, and No. 158 Fulton-st.